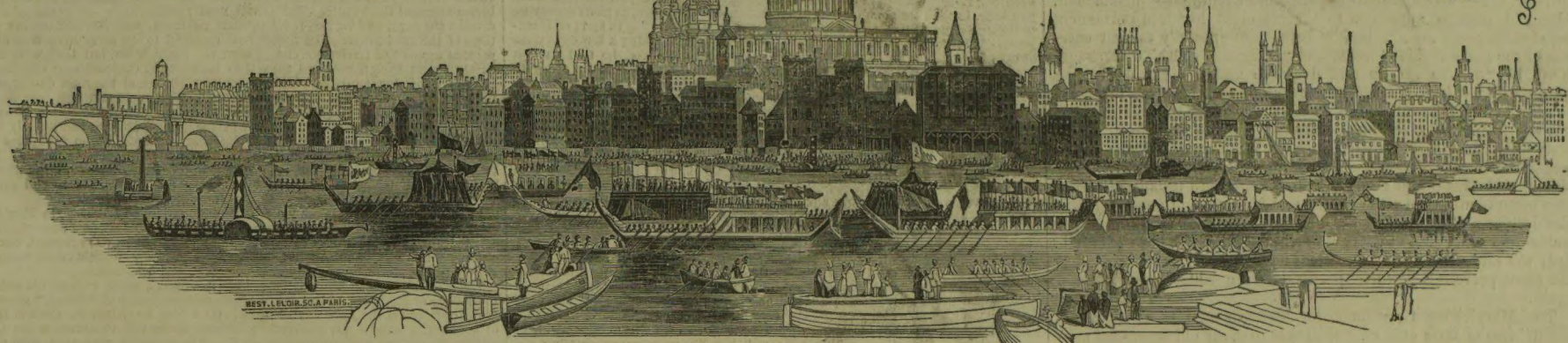


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 240.—VOL. IX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

GUARDIANS AND JURIES.



CONGRATULATIONS may be offered to Somerset House upon the disclosures of parochial management lately made in Marylebone and St. Pancras. The Commissioners, never popular, are at present somewhat more under a cloud than ever; and, while the New Law and its administrators are everywhere denounced, it must be a consolation to them to be able to point to parishes still under the old system, in

which, cases as bad or worse than that of Andover, have come to light: many a tale of shipwreck tells us that even disgusting food is a shade better than "death from starvation;" men "did eat strange flesh" at Andover; but, at Marylebone, it is possible that human beings may die without food altogether. Now, as Marylebone is almost a pattern parish—a part of the Metropolis, in the very centre of wealth and intelligence—the Commissioners may derive from the calamity that has occurred in it, no small consolation. A foil is often useful; and there is great truth in the axiom that—

—not to be worst,
Stands in some rank of praise.

The history of the cases that have drawn such verdicts from Coroners' Juries, and the evidence of what applicants for relief have to suffer before that relief is given—sometimes, before they are told that it is refused—confirm us in our belief that the thick-and-thin denouncers of the New Poor Law, overlook or forget the miseries that are possible under the old one. What is left of the former system still, from time to time, proves to us that it is not altogether

the regime of patriarchal kindness and consideration which its eulogisers have represented it. In any law that can be framed for the relief of pauperism, it will prove,

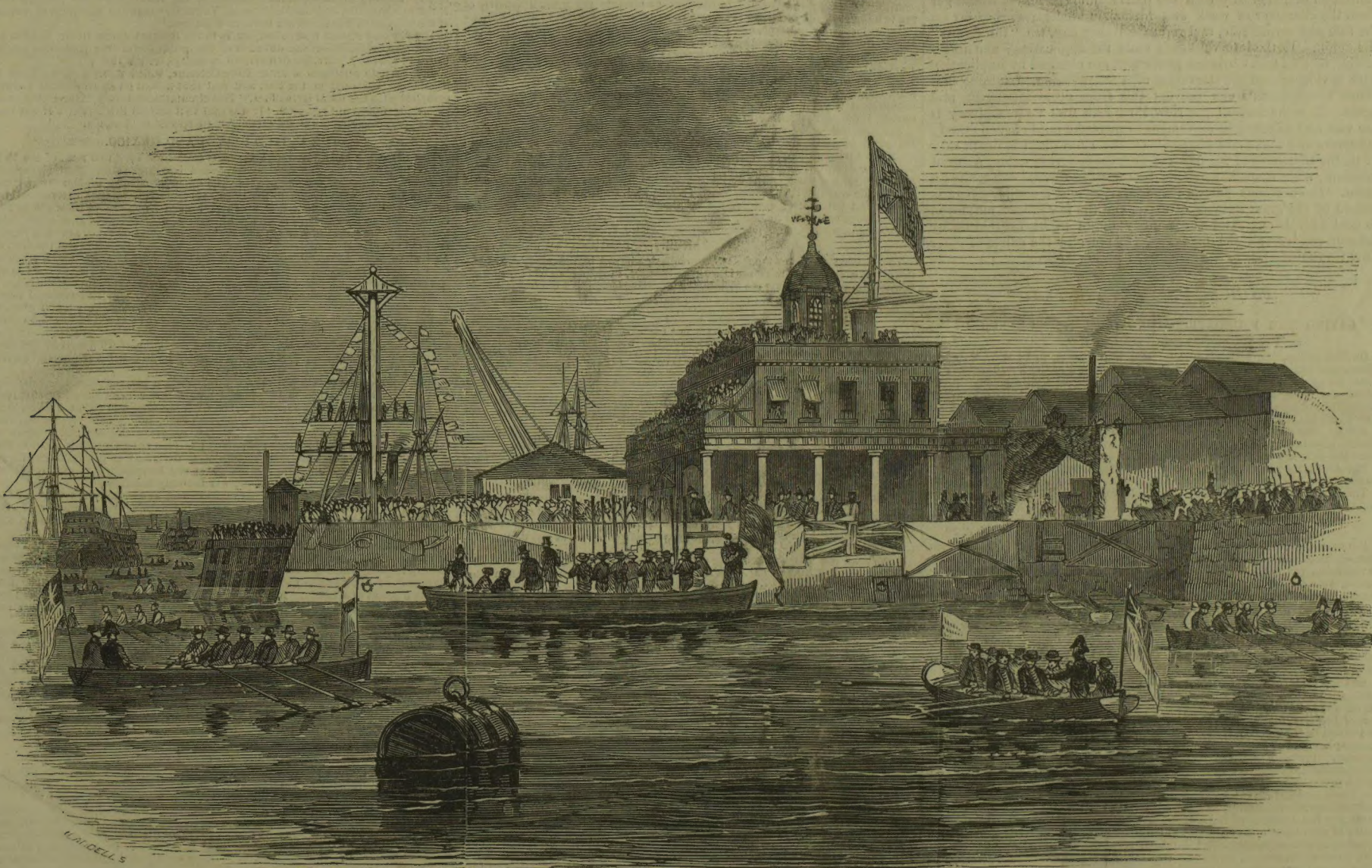
Whatever is best administered is best.

Under both systems a great deal of suffering and oppression is possible; under both, much is needlessly inflicted, for which there is no necessity in the Law itself, but is caused by the imperfect arrangements of those who execute it.

We do not believe that the Poor Law, the far-famed Statute of Elizabeth, was passed from a charitable motive at all. It was a matter of police and necessity, to save property from plunder, and society from disorganisation and violence. The Crown had seized the lands of the Church, and the nobles had bought or begged most of them from the Crown: the old source of supply upon which the poor depended was cut off; and the destitute were driven either to starve quietly—like Louisa Mordaunt—if they were meek and unobtrusive, or to beg, or to steal: agriculture did not absorb them. If they did starve with due resignation, the State—as it does now—took no notice of them; they were buried somehow, and there was an end of it. But if we want to know how the "wisdom of our ancestors" treated poverty when it was brought before them by some overt act—the begging and stealing, as aforesaid—why, a perusal of the statutes on this subject passed by the "man-minded" Queen, will completely cure any one of all sentimentalism on the point. All the horrors that ever Inquest or Commission have raked up from the oppressions of the most stony-hearted "Board" are kindness itself compared with the treatment of the poor that was ordinary and common in what some deluded people still call the "good old times." Mendicants were branded, imprisoned, scourged, mutilated; by one statute, a third repetition of the offence (asking alms) was made a capital crime, and punished as such, too; for our ancestors were by no means squeamish in the

matter of hanging and beheading; it was the era of axes and blocks for the noble, the stake for the conscientious or free of thought, and the gallows for the "rascal many," as they were called. In such an age, was it likely that pauperism received the silken and soft consideration which dreamers have asserted it did? Not at all; the object evidently was to exterminate it: the "poor Toms" were "whipped from tything to tything;" and, bad as the Bumbles of our day may be, they are not authorised to outrage human nature by the act which made Shakspeare call on the "rascal beadle" to "hold his bloody hand." The whole system was one of terror and savage violence, as if men were perversely poor from choice, and could be frightened out of it! Alas! the causes of poverty lie far deeper; if it is an offence against Society, it is mostly an unwilling and involuntary one, which all would readily cease to commit—if society could only show them the way! The exterminating statutes did not effect it, and the error begun to be perceived. Property, with all its terrible weapons against the destitute, was not safe, and it was resolved to part with a little of it that the rest might be enjoyed in quiet and safety. The idea was a wise one, and it has proved for England a fortunate one; but we cannot recognise it as either benevolent or charitable. It is State prudence, and little more: what is given is exactly as much as cannot be safely withheld. The constant endeavour is to make it as little as possible; and, by defects in the details of management, that little is given in the worst manner—the process of receiving a relief is in itself almost a punishment.

But even with our eyes open to present defects, we cannot rush to the opposite conclusion, and maintain that all former Poor Laws—all old systems of management—were good and unexceptionable. The worst abuses may be found in parishes that are not Unions, and whose workhouses are not the denounced "Bastilles." Marylebone and St. Pancras manage their poor under their own local acts. The Commissioners, so far from controlling their business, do not



THE ROYAL VISIT TO ARNOLD CASTLE.—THE QUEEN LANDING AT KING'S STAIRS, PORTSMOUTH.—(SEE PAGE 356.)

know how it is done; they have just requested information on the point. Yet these independent parishes have figured before the public lately by no means with advantage. The defects are palpable enough in both—a too indiscriminate way of disposing of all applications, imperfect inspection, slow and careless distribution of what is given; all of which may be accounted for by the simple fact that the officials are overworked. It is physically impossible for the small staff of inspectors and relieving officers of Marylebone to deal with such an immense mass of poor. The arrangements appear almost ludicrously insufficient. One old man is appointed to inspect eight hundred permanent relief cases every month, besides being sent specially to visit cases out of the parish. He is weak, and "a flight of stairs" discourages him; he "has to go up and down so many." No doubt; for paupers do not keep shops on the ground floors, but have to mount to garrets. So, though bound to see the persons relieved, he does not see them, but gives his tickets to be given to them by somebody else. Not seeing them, he knows nothing of them; as the assistant overseer depends on the inspector, he knows nothing either; and thus things go on till some more than usually afflicting case occurs; and then all is regret, and inquiry, and consternation. Resolutions and reprimands, and a most elaborate shutting of the stable-door after the other part of the proverb has been exemplified; the said shutting not attended with the real precautions that can alone prevent the whole process having to be gone through again.

The Marylebone Guardians, for instance, call in and "reprimand" two of their officers. Will that give an old worn-out man the physical strength to do his duty? Will it enable the relieving officer to know in future the condition and character of applicants, that the "test" of "the House" may be applied as the law intended it, to the idle and profligate; not to the industrious strugglers, to whom work would be a blessing? The wholesale forcing of everybody into the "House" is the greatest defect in our mode of dealing with poverty. It does not follow that because people are being drawn near the brink of pauperism, they are to be pushed right into it as a remedy. But to enquire into facts needs more time and labour than a handful of men can bestow, when they have to deal with thousands.

Again, it is proved that applicants for relief often wait from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon for a loaf of bread! Surely a mere distribution might be rather more speedy. In all kinds of business, men proportion the number of their workers to the amount of work to be done; have parishes any exemption? Could not the enormous wealth of Marylebone find the means of distributing its casual relief a little more quickly? Seven or eight hours' waiting, in the keen cold of winter, for a loaf of bread, is a cruel mockery of the word "relief;" we wonder it does not kill by scores, instead of units. He gives twice who gives quickly; and besides, as the cost of the boon is the same, whether issued in one hour or ten, there is only the additional labour to be provided; could it not be done? Why, the very expenses incurred by one of these dreadful cases ought to be an inducement to a little more liberality; a fraction of what has to be spent after a death of this kind would have averted the catastrophe. First, there is the Coroners' fees, and the loss to the Jury, who are taken from their occupations, sometimes for two days. Then, there are meetings of Vestries to abuse the Guardians and officials for neglect; then, meetings of the Guardians to defend themselves, and call on their officers to explain; the explanation is ignorance of the facts, and proof that everything was done "as usual." All this takes up the time of twenty or thirty respectable gentlemen for two days or more, not one of whom but would rather be attending to his own business, or more pleasantly occupied elsewhere. If summoned as witnesses in a Court of Law, they would rate their time at a money-value of at least a guinea per day; would it not be worth while to try and prevent some of this, by a larger disbursement for the means of getting through the work better?

Boards of Guardians are not worse than any assembly of men of the same number. Individually, they wish to do the best; but they get wedded to routine, and are obliged to see too exclusively through the spectacles of their underlings. These know that any exhibition of generosity with the parish funds or loaves would get them the character of weak and inefficient officers; so they err on the safe and sordid side, and refuse all they can, till "the Board" sits again. In the interval death ends the application; and an assembly of rich and Christian gentlemen are charged by implication with having caused the starvation of a fellow-being. Nothing but better arrangements can prevent this from occurring again and again. It is the fault of the New Poor Law that its machinery is too vast and too slow in movement to meet the need of such speedy operators as hunger and disease. In the rural districts death may be on the threshold of the peasant, and the relieving officer a dozen miles off, with a week to elapse before "the Board" can make an order. In enormous parishes like Marylebone, a similar defect is caused by the great number of cases, and the few officers employed to deal with them. And the remedy ought to be insisted on by the rate-payers—all the orders of Boards and the edicts of Poor Law Commissioners to the contrary, notwithstanding.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW CHURCH IN MANCHESTER.

On Wednesday, the foundation-stone of a fifth Church to be erected by the Manchester Ten Churches Association, was laid by the Ven. the Archdeacon. The site of the new Church is situated in the midst of a large and poor population, in Butler-street, Bradford-road. The Church is to be a large one, and is to be called St. Philip's. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen who take an active part in the promotion of Church principles in this town.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, Henry Houldsworth, Esq., President of the Association, presented the Archdeacon with a silver trowel, and took occasion to address the company on the advantages of church accommodation for the poor.

The Archdeacon briefly replied; after which, the stone was laid with the usual ceremonies. The stone having been deposited,

The Rev. Hugh Stowell addressed the audience at some length; and, after an appropriate prayer, the proceedings terminated.

OXFORD. Nov. 30.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.—This morning, Messrs. James Riddell, B.A., and Edwin Palmer, B.A., were made Actual Fellows; and, on Saturday, Mr. Henry M. Oxendhame, from Harrow School, and Mr. Henry Gordon, from Shrewsbury School, were elected Scholars on the open foundation; and, at the same time, Messrs. Flinn and Pindar were nominated Exhibitioners, the former on the Worcester, and the latter on the Somersetshire foundation.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.—The 16th Lancers landed in India in 1822; of the numbers who then landed only one officer, Colonel M'Dowall, and three or four men, remain.

IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—A discovery is said to have just been made at Natchez, which, if confirmed, will set all the geological world in a stir. On the authority of a private letter from Philadelphia, it is alleged that Mr. Dickenson, of that city, has exhumed, near Natchez, on the Mississippi, from the depth of 100 feet below the surface, a fossil human bone. The fossil was examined at a meeting held in the house of Dr. S. G. Morton, of Philadelphia, the eminent ethnologist. Professor Agassiz, Mr. George H. Gliddon, and several other palaeontologists and archaeologists, were present. The fossil was pronounced to be one of the pelvic bones of a man between the ages of sixteen and twenty years. It was found amongst other fossilized remains of the megatherium, megalonyx, and other primeval creatures. The specimen has been deposited in the museum belonging to the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia. Hitherto the remains of men have been found only in the lacustrine, peat-bog, and other modern deposits, and in conjunction with the fossil remains of animals now existing. If this, however, be correct, we must carry him back to the era of the ossiferous gravels; and though these deposits be of very various antiquity, yet the bones of the megatherium appear to fix the era as bordering on the tertiary formation, and when a tropical climate existed in the present temperate and frigid zones. If the account be correct, it will occasion much discussion and speculation, for it will carry man back into a climate and era infinitely more ancient than has hitherto been imagined.—*Edinburgh Register*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Nothing is more singular to observe than that, whilst political men are striving to separate England and France, all circumstances physical and moral are bringing them daily closer together. The Government post here brings you news two days old; whilst at Tortoni's you hourly have intelligence of less than thirty hours date, from gentlemen who have run across "the herring-pond," on that business which forms the real "mutuality of nations," and will ultimately render headlong rivalry, except in commerce, impossible. Still are you startled when you hear, in the above rendezvous of epicurism and pleasure, persons observing to their neighbours "yesterday morning I was in London!" In spite of themselves official men are obliged to follow the current; and dining a few days since at the same table as M. Laclave Laplagne, the Finance Minister, he told us that the new French Government packets, from Dover to Calais, would be ready in five weeks; and that the engine builders were to pay forty thousand francs forfeit if the new steam-boats did not beat the English on that station by ten minutes. Now, as the present French *malles* take four hours, and your boats on that station, such as the *Garland*, cross in an hour and a half, this rivalry of Government *amour propre* will be another item of progression in the work of civilization.

Whilst such is the silent course and the irresistible logic of engineering, about to operate on international affairs, nothing can be more personally hostile than the state of the two Administrations and the two Courts of France and England. That most affable nobleman, Lord Normanby, so ready to dispense all that hospitality and those courtesies which characterise the discharge of his office, is, for the present, as isolated here as he would be were he Ambassador at Constantinople during the *Bairam*, or the yearly visitation of the plague. Beyond two angry encounters weekly at the French Foreign Office, an occasional solemn and stately appearance at some Court fête, and evening visits, *sub rosa*, to the universal political jobber's (Princess Lieven) *coterie*, he scarce sees a Frenchman of any eminence. Vain is his longing after the exquisite "flesh-pots" of his inimitable cook, M. Louis; the fear of personal altercation under such delicate circumstances as the present closes his portals to almost all but his countrymen, barring the dragoman of M. Thiers, and the *Constitutionnel*; for you are aware, no doubt, that the English Embassy in Paris has now, for the first time, a French semi-official organ, and that M. Thiers himself wields the pen once more in the office of that journal from which he and his colleagues indicted the decree which, in 1830, overthrew the ancient Dynasty of Bourbons, and in 1840 hurled a war of words against England. There are, however, few Englishmen in Paris to enjoy your Ambassador's hospitality. Last week there was a dinner with two or three noblemen just arrived, with no little curiosity, inquiring as the "whereabouts" of Mr. Lumley, the proprietor of your Italian Opera, and his Lordship's frequent guest. On Sunday last his Lordship added to the above dinner circle the authors of "Paul Pry" and of "Pickwick," the former of whom is now a resident in Paris; the other is lately arrived.

To judge of the singular position of the present English Ambassador in Paris, after the protracted delusions of the long-vaunted *entente cordiale*, you should have beheld him at the recent theatrical performance at Court, given in honour, on the one hand of the Duchess de Montpensier, on the other of the Bey of Tunis. The coldness, the distant ceremony of all parties was most marked, and strikingly marked—above all, when this isolated instance was contrasted with the incessant shaking of hands, and incursions of the spine, of his astute Majesty Louis Philippe, to the crowd present. All eyes and all observance were concentrated upon the Bey of Tunis—himself a man of the most pleasing countenance and agreeable manners, and surrounded by attendants, excepting old Chevalier Ruffo, his Prime Minister, remarkable for elegant manners and noble bearing. The Bey, like all Orientals are accustomed to do, was striving, all the time the performance lasted, to maintain his dignity by not looking astonished, or even impressed in the least by the wonder on the stage; although, occasionally, when Carlotta Grisi threw one of her marvellous somersets, there was a flashing of the eye, and a twitching of the features, which spoke out the internal sensations of the semi-civilised Ottoman. His Highness did not think it necessary to restrain so much his sensations when he contemplated the Beauties of the Court—above all, that galaxy of stars, Louis Philippe's daughters-in-law. It was not, however, the youngest, the Duchess de Montpensier, who fixed his attention, although she has that pale bluish sallowness of complexion, and those "liquid eyes" which characterise the Arabian blood of Spain. On the contrary, the young Duchess appeared to disappoint his Highness as much as she has done our good Parisians, who expected, as real *gobemouches* as they are, to behold the very incarnation of the portraits, official or literary, drawn by Bresson, Dumas, Theophile Gautier, and other personages, enthusiastic by profession. The Bey's eyes were fixed immovably on the fair-haired Duchess de Nemours during every *entree acte*: he looked at her as if he was going to devour her like the ogre in the fable; and, certainly, never did the star of the Coburgs—the most fortunate of any family in this or in any past age—shine with more dazzling lustre than in the person of the beautiful Duchess on this occasion. She had adopted for the nonce a new *coiffure*, now all the rage with the ladies in Paris, called the polka head-dress, which consists principally in tresses of pearls. These, interwoven with her beautiful hair, so luxuriant and of such a golden tint of auburn, combined, with her exquisite features and her large soft blue eyes, to make her look more "like an angel on a visit below" than a terrestrial being—at least in the eyes of the Bey. Nothing is talked of but the Bey; and the eagerness to be invited to the approaching grand *fête* of M. Guizot, at the Hotel des Affaires Etrangères, is beyond all precedent, at least as regards official galas, in Paris. It is to be given on Friday, and exclusively in honour of the Bey. Fifteen hundred persons are invited. As you pass the Boulevards, hundreds of hammers and saws at their discordant work attract your attention to M. Guizot's residence, where the workmen have been engaged for a week past in covering both courtyards with magnificent awnings, so that four or five carriages at once may deliver themselves of their gay burthens.

As if everything was destined to combine to increase the mutual asperity of the two Courts of England and France, it is doubtful whether the English Ambassador will consent to be present; whilst the Ottoman Ambassador is of course excluded. The Bey is a rebel vassal of his liege lord the Padishah—the creation of France. Treated here as an independent sovereign, he is not recognised by England, to which his expressed intention of paying a visit has experienced a terrible rebuff—since it has been intimated to him that if he came to London he must be presented to Queen Victoria by the Ottoman Ambassador—an unpleasant condition of Royal intercourse, which, you will remember, a much greater personage, Ibrahim Pacha, had to endure even at the Court of Louis Philippe.

Amongst the minor subjects which excite attention in Paris, is the affair of Ponsard's new tragedy "Agnes de Meranie," and its performance, which has summoned from all parts literary amateurs to behold it, and put every idler on the tip-toe of curiosity. This is not astonishing amongst my volatile and excitable countrymen, when on the eve of the performance of a drama, whose success is to decide whether France may boast of a new poet, confirmed in his position on the highest pedestal of fame, the Law Courts decree that whichever of the two actresses enacts the heroine, the author and the lessee must pay her rival 50,000 francs penalty.

FRANCE.

The *National* publishes the following manifesto, issued by the members of the Central Committee of the Polish Democratic Society, in the names of 1462 of their fellow countrymen, against the violation of the independence of Cracow:—

The assassins of Poland have thrown down the gauntlet to Europe, by tearing up the treaty of Vienna, on the last ruins of our country.

Democratic France, faithful to her duties, inspired by the holy revolution accomplished by their brethren, has armed herself in her rights, and has taken up the challenge. Thanks be to her for it. She has not failed towards Europe, and Europe will not fail towards her.

In the name of democratic Poland, and there is no other, we bring to France the indissoluble alliance of a people which has never failed in its duties to its allies.

You have seen Poland protest in arms on a hundred fields of battle; you will see it again; she prepares herself for fresh struggles, and this last attack on her, by causing her efforts to be redoubled, will hasten her deliverance.

The treaty of Vienna no longer remains to Europe; that part of apollition which was never binding on Poland, has been destroyed by its very authors. In its place will arise a more powerful alliance of people, which nothing will rend asunder.

A deplorable accident happened on Friday night (last week) on the Orleans Railway. M. Moumerque, inspector of the traction on the line, was on the locomotive of a goods train coming to Paris, when the engine driver recommended him to place himself in a wagon, but he refused, saying that he wished to superintend everything himself, as he was the responsible person. He accordingly remained on the locomotive, leaning against the rail. When the train arrived at Sablon, it was discovered that M. Moumerque had disappeared, and on an engine being sent back to seek him, the body of the unfortunate gentleman was found lying on the line, with the head completely severed from it. He was only thirty-two years of age.

The *Débats* contains an interesting extract of a letter from London, supposed to be written by Count Jarnac. It states that Lord Palmerston had despatched the protest of the British Government against the occupation of Cracow, to Lord Ponsonby, at Vienna. "In this document, of sufficient length, and written in dry and cold language," says the *Débats*:—"Lord Palmerston argues on the assumption that the usurpation of Cracow is as yet but a project, and he exerts himself to demonstrate the mischief (inconvenience) of such a measure. He subsequently discusses the two questions of 'right' and of 'necessity.' On the question of right, he establishes, by reference to treaties, that the articles agreed to solemnly by eight Powers could not be modified or annulled by three of them. Upon the question of necessity, Lord Palmerston does not admit the solution which the Northern Courts wished should be adopted. That three of the most powerful States of Europe should invoke necessity as an excuse for destroying the existence of a poor little republic whose population does not number 130,000 souls, is not to be admitted. The Powers complain that Cracow had 'become a focus of conspiracy and political intrigues.' But, even admitting the reality of that fact, two suppositions present themselves—either those conspirators were natives of the republic, or they came from abroad. In the second case, it is not Cracow that is to be blamed, but the Powers themselves, for their territory encloses on all sides that of the republic. In the first case, it is possible to believe that a city like Cracow would refuse three Powers, like Prussia, Russia, and Austria, to suppress conspiracies, and to put an end to those intrigues of which those Powers would have, in that case, so just a subject to complain? And, if it had the folly to refuse, what difficulty could those Powers find if obliged to do justice to themselves, within the limit of treaties? Such is nearly, it is said, the protest of the British Minister for Foreign Affairs. A copy of this document was likewise forwarded to Lord Normanby, to be communicated to M. Guizot."

The mail coach from Paris to Limoges was stopped on the afternoon of the 24th ult., between Orleans and La Ferté-Saint-Aubin. Three highwaymen rushed at the horses' heads, and endeavoured to compel the courier to descend from his seat and to give them the keys of the mail boxes. The courier replied by cocking a

brace of pistols, and threatening to shoot the first man through the head who should attempt to touch the coach. An officer of rank, who happened to be the only passenger in the mail, and who was well armed, joined the courier in his threats against the highwaymen. Having met a different reception from what they expected, the highwaymen fled and the mail continued its journey.

The high price of provisions in France continues to lead to serious rioting. A very serious disturbance took place on the 24th ult. at Chateaufort. Towards one o'clock in the afternoon, notwithstanding the presence of a brigade of gendarmes, the corn-market was invaded by a body of 500 or 600 persons, who commenced selling by auction the sacks of wheat in the corn stores at 23f. for twelve bushels. M. Pesson, the Mayor of Chateaufort, hastened to the scene of disturbance, and endeavoured to persuade the multitude to desist. But all his efforts were in vain, and the sale by auction continued. Quarrels, however, soon began amongst the buyers. The crowd next rushed upon the sacks of wheat, divided the corn, and carried it off without payment, notwithstanding the exertions of the gendarmes. The rioters next repaired to the dwelling-houses of two persons accused of having purchased corn on commission, but they were fortunately absent from home, and thus they escaped the contemplated violence. A body of troops having arrived in the meantime, sixteen of the most daring of the rioters were captured, and order was restored. The market which was held at Azay-le-Rideau on the following day, was disturbed in the same manner as that of Chateaufort. A serious decline in the price of wheat had already taken place, when the multitude, not considering that sufficient, began to express their dissatisfaction. From menaces, the rioters proceeded to acts of violence. They took forcible possession of the corn stores, and commenced selling the wheat at two francs the bushel. They, moreover, compelled the Mayor to sell all the wheat in his stores at the same price, two francs the bushel.

Fresh corn riots have taken place at Chinon, (Indre et Loire). On Thursday, (last week), the new measures were broken and the corn-dealers were obliged to sell the wheat at a reduced rate. One of the ringleaders was arrested, but was quickly taken out of prison by the peasantry, armed with their rustic weapons. Ninety persons have been arrested, viz., 85 men and 5 women.

The Bey of Tunis, on Thursday evening (last week), went with all his suite to the Palace of St. Cloud, to be present at the representation of "Lucie," given by the performers of the Academy of Music. On Friday he visited the Central Depot of Artillery, where he was received by General Gourgaud, President of the Committee of Artillery, and a numerous staff. His Highness witnessed, with much curiosity, some experiments which were made before him of the explosive cotton. In the evening, the Bey was present at the Theatre Français, at the representation of the tragedy of "Phèdre." The Bey of Tunis, on Saturday received a visit from the Duke de Montpensier. His Highness afterwards visited the Hotel de Ville, and expressed his admiration of the building. His Highness in particular expressed his wonder at seeing the different public monuments commenced by the Emperor Napoleon, such as the Arc de Triomphe, the Palais of the Quai d'Orsay, &c., and finished by Louis Philippe. In the East, this never takes place, the Sovereign who ascends the throne leaving as he finds it, finished or unfinished, the work of his predecessors. The Bey of Tunis, on Monday morning, visited Versailles, accompanied by General de Rumigny, one of the King's aides-de-camp, and M. Cailleux, director of the Royal Museums. After going through the palace for about an hour, the Bey found in one of the rooms breakfast prepared for him, of which his suite, the authorities of the town, and some other persons, amongst whom was M. Horace Vernet, partook. After breakfast, his Highness continued his inspection, and expressed the utmost admiration at all he saw. On retiring he left 10,000f. for the poor.

The evening semi-official journal, the *Messenger*, announces that it will cease to appear at the end of the present month. It is said that this journal had a monthly subscription of 7,000 francs from the Government.

The Infante Don Henry of Spain has left Paris on his way to Madrid. The *National* says, previous to leaving Paris, Don Henry "addressed to Queen Christina, under the form of retraction, a humble supplication, written under the dictation of the Tuilleries, in which he requested to be allowed to return to the favour of Queen Isabella, and the mother of his august sister-in-law." The *National* adds, that "the young Prince has thus disappointed all the hopes entertained of him, and his career is henceforth finished." It is believed at Paris that Louis Philippe has been using all the influence which he and his family possess over this weak young man to induce him to retract the protest against the marriage of the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier, which was presented on the part of his Royal Highness to the Cortes. No public demonstration of success has yet been made, but it is believed that Louis Philippe has succeeded in his wishes.

SPAIN.

A letter from Mansera (Catalonia), of the 13th ult., in the *Clamor Publico*, says: "A person worthy of confidence, who passed a night at Navarres, saw a Carlist band, composed of 200 men, half of whom were armed with muskets and the rest with Spanish rifles. They were under the command of the son of Pixtol, the leader of another band of partisans, and they were going across the country without exercising any kind of vexatious proceeding. On their banner was inscribed, 'Carlos VI., the Constitution of 1837, and death to the partisans of the tributary system.'"

A letter from Vich, of the 14th ult., in the same journal, says: "Several Carlist bands are scouring this neighbourhood. Up to the present time all they have done is to call at country houses and demand rations."

We see from the Madrid papers that vast exertions are being made to return M. Salamanca for the city of Madrid, in opposition to M. Mon, the Minister for Finance, and it was conjectured that perhaps twelve or more Progressista members might find seats in the new Cortes.

The three paintings intended as a present from the Queen to M. Guizot, were being packed up at the hotel of the French Ambassador.

The *Clamor Publico* publishes the following letter, dated Vittoria, 20th ult.:—"The expedition of General Flores is at an end, in consequence of the revolt of his troops at the depôts of Durango, and that of Ordana, who, on being commanded to march to Santander for embarkation, dispersed through the country."

A letter from Bayonne, dated Nov. 26, says:—"Everything seems to announce the approach of the long-looked-for Carlist movement in Spain. All at once money appears to be abundant, and arms and ammunition are pouring into Navarre, Catalonia, and the Maestrazgo, Valencia, where the skeletons of several of the old Carlist battalions are being re-organised."

The *Espanol* states, that subsequently to the banquet given to Mr. Cobden at Cadiz, an association for the diffusion of the principles of free trade was established in that city. Mr. Cobden arrived in Malaga on the 19th ult.

The *Heraldo* publishes a letter from Corunna, which states that an English frigate had anchored in the Bay, and had sent a boat on shore without having complied with the usual formalities. This circumstance is said to have given rise to various unpleasant rumours. It was said that several British ships of war had taken positions along the coast, establishing a species of blockade.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Britannia* has arrived with accounts from New York to 5 p.m., of the 15th ult. The political news brought by this vessel is unimportant. Nothing further of interest had transpired relative to the opposing armies of Mexico and the United States. With regard to the latter, it seems to have been determined by the Cabinet at Washington, that no further movements are to be made by the American army now in Mexico till the assembling of Congress in December. The most striking features of our advice, in a political point of view, are—the recurrence of the former unsuccessful attempt of the American squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, to capture the insignificant town of Alvarado, though led by the commodore of the squadron in person, and the abandonment of the pass of Saltillo by the Mexicans. The general aspect of the war remained otherwise unchanged.

At the last dates from the city of Mexico, the Government had received news of the arrival of Santa Anna at San Luis Potosi, where he already found himself at the head of an imposing force. He announced that he would be enabled in the course of a very short period of time, by the levies which had been made on the several departments and cities, to collect around his standard a host of patriots, that would swell his army to a figure sufficiently large to drive the invaders from the soil.

By far the most important part of the information communicated is precisely that which the dispatches to the United States Government failed to supply—namely, that the Mexicans have withdrawn from Saltillo, and fallen back on San Luis Potosi. The advance of General Taylor to that city, under present circumstances, is a matter of impossibility. At last accounts, the General appears to have settled down comfortably at Monterey; but the reaction taking place in the army, after so much fatigue and excitement, is described as painful in its effects. Judging from present appearances, the wisest and longest-sighted of the officers have arrived at the conviction that the war has only commenced.

It is very possible that General Taylor will await at Monterey the doings of the Mexican Congress, to which the American propositions for peace were to be referred. In that case he will not move until about the middle of December, and it is said that instructions are to be sent him to that effect.

It appears by the New York papers that the Mormon city of Nauvoo had been the scene of renewed disgraceful disorders. The "Anties" were pursuing an utterly lawless course of wrong, and had put at defiance the determination of the Governor of the State to maintain order, though backed by a force of 200 men and two pieces of artillery. A number of the unfortunate sect who had been expelled the city by the riotous mob desired to return, but their persecutors declared that they would not permit it.

The advice by the *Britannia* notice the fact of a large number of ships having sailed from New York and the other American ports bound to England, and in nearly all cases laden nearly to the water's edge with flour, corn, and other provisions. Nearly thirty ships of large tonnage are represented to be taking in cargoes in the port of New York alone, all of them bound for Great Britain; and the demand for shipping has, of course, had its natural effect of raising freights. The *Britannia*'s news reached New York on the 9th, and created a great routing amongst the speculators. Corn and flour instantly advanced considerably, but when the speculators looked upon their enormous supply, prices fell back almost as rapidly as they had advanced.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 10th of October have been received by the *Madagascar*. This is four days later than the last arrival, although the dates then received were of the 7th from Simon's Bay.

The interval, however, does not furnish any new facts possessing any material degree of interest. The Deputy Commissary, General Palmer, had left the seat of Government for the frontier, in order to superintend the department in person, in consequence of the complaints that had been made of the inefficiency of that most essential branch of the service. The weather had been more moderate in Waterloo Bay, and the greater part of the provisions and stores sent round to the mouth of the Buffalo had been landed in safety. The aborigines are now broken up into small parties along the whole line of the frontier adjoining the bush, more from necessity, for the purpose of procuring subsistence, than with the view of making any successful inroad on the colony.

Colonel Hare had arrived in Cape Town from the frontier, on his way to Eng-

land; that gallant officer, as previously reported, being compelled by ruined health to succumb to the harassing service in which he has been so long employed.

THE ISLAND OF TAHITI.

Letters from Sydney announce the arrival in that colony, on the 2nd of August, of her Majesty's ship *Caryfort*, having on board the new Governor, Sir C. A. Fitzroy and family. A vessel arrived at Sydney had brought news from Tahiti, announcing that the French troops had surprised several of the posts established by the natives, but had themselves suffered severely in the encounter. The commander, M. Brust, was killed in the affray, and his aide-de-camp lost his legs. The natives reported their loss at five killed and two wounded, and represented the French to have had one hundred killed, and nearly as many wounded. The court-martial on Captain Bonard, of the *Uranie*, charged with having attacked the natives of Huahine without orders, had acquitted him, and Admiral Hamelin had sailed for California, taking with him M. Maerhout, appointed Consul at that place. The state of Tahiti appears to be truly wretched. Trade and agriculture have been entirely abandoned; and, in order to starve the natives into submission, the French are said to have destroyed the bread-fruit and other trees upon which the unfortunate people depended for subsistence.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOMBAY OVERLAND MAIL.

The Half-Monthly Mail, which left Bombay on the 2nd November, arrived on Wednesday, and brings news of some importance.

The alarming aspect worn at the date of last dispatch by the affairs of Cashmere has, in a great measure, passed away. The troops of the Maharajah have, by repeated successes, retrieved the reverses originally encountered by them. The Sheikh Enam-ood-Deen has sent in his submission, and in evidence of the sincerity and peacefulness of his intentions has caused the siege of Hurree Purnut to be raised. Not trusting to appearances, however, the Governor General has directed the military arrangements, commenced in apprehension of an active campaign, to be continued until everything be satisfactorily concluded. The suspicions of the good faith of the Lahore Durbar appear to have been groundless. Mooltan affairs seem in a fair train for satisfactory arrangement, and the threatened interruption of the even tenor of our pacific policy has proved transient and temporary. It seems highly probable that the whole of the provisions of the treaty of Umritsir will be carried out as originally intended. The force of Brigadier Wheeler is in possession of Jamoo; that from Lahore being in communication with them. Severe sickness is beginning to make its appearance again in Upper Scinde. The services of four of the war-steamer of the Indus flotilla have been made over for the use of the Government, and will be employed for the purposes of river transport. The Government five per cent. loan—mainly required, as is understood, for the exigencies of Scinde—is filling up space.

An insurrection in Bhopal, which threatened serious consequences, has been suppressed by force of arms.

The Madras monsoon has been ushered in by a hurricane of unusual violence, and a deluge of rain—no less than 17½ inches of a fall, two-thirds of the English fall for the year, having occurred within twenty-four hours.

The Governors of the three Presidencies are at present all enjoying themselves above the Ghauts. Sir H. Roper left Bombay on the 2nd of November, and Sir D. Pollock was to be sworn Chief Justice on the 3rd. Great curiosity existed to know who would be named Governor of that Presidency, and also who would be the next Commander-in-Chief.

This arrival does not supply us with intelligence from China later than that received by the Calcutta mail.

IRELAND.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.—Their honours met on Tuesday, and elected Alderman Staunton Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Alderman O'Connell gave notice of a motion, that the Corporation should petition for a Repeal of the Union—the discussion not to take place till January. He hoped all the other Corporations would do likewise. Alderman Kinnahan and other Conservative members were of opinion that a second discussion in that body was not necessary, and could not be useful, while famine and pestilence were ravaging the land.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—All that occurred worth notice at the Repeal Association on Monday was a speech from Mr. O'Connell, in which he stated that money was due to him, and again urged the necessity of doing something substantial for Repeal. Mr. O'Connell said: "The tenth audit of the 'Rent' accounts had been just completed—that Mr. Ray was in possession of all the books and vouchers—that they were kept in the most orderly manner—and that Mr. Ray would permit any member of the Association to inspect them. As to the state of the balance, he might as well inform the meeting that the Association was in his debt, and owed him a sum of £97 10s. 9d. The vouchers for each and every item expended were carefully preserved, and amounted in number to 73,000. They were so arranged that any required voucher might be procured and produced at once. This was all he had to say about the funds: he need not, perhaps, have said so much; but he thought it right to satisfy the public mind upon the subject." (Hear, hear.) In reference to Repeal, Mr. O'Connell said:—"Their first duty was to do something to work out Repeal. They were uncompromising Repealers. (Hear, hear.) He was one of those who had formed this Association, and he could say that they were now as lively as ever to prosecute this great object. (Hear, hear.) But the land was visited with an awful calamity. The most extreme misery desolated the country. In other countries—in Belgium, for instance—the potato crop had failed, and yet a famine had not ensued. Nothing in ancient or modern history was recorded similar to the terrible visitation which was now wasting the people of this country. The weather, too, had become most severe; frost had set in at an unusual season. Oh! if this should continue, he knew not what would become of them. But, as to the cause of the famine, he attributed it to the Union. He relied on the evidence of Lord Devon's Commission to show that the Irish agricultural population were the poorest in Europe, and this evidence given before the failure of the potato crop. What, then, had the Union done for Ireland? Oh, it was the fatal and horrible Union that had done all the mischief—which had brought all our present miseries upon us. Who, then, was there that would not join him in seeking to repeal it? He lamented the divisions that had sprung up among them. The Young Irelanders were not content with leaving them; they were abusing and vilifying them, as if they, who had notoriously joined the Orange party, were the only honest Repealers. He then descanted on the moral force principle as contrasted with that of the Young Irelanders. With respect to what he meant next to do for Ireland, he would tell them. He would introduce the question again into the Common Council, and have the question discussed, not only there, but in every other Civic Corporation in Ireland. He would not be satisfied with any Corporation that refused to discuss it."—The rent for the week was announced to be £46 14s. 5d.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—On Wednesday afternoon (last week), a disgraceful and wanton outrage was committed by three armed men, disguised as women, on Mr. George Walton, of Ballysheen House, near Six-mile-bridge, county Clare, close to his own residence. One of them pointed a gun to his breast, which Mr. Walton grasped, and tried to take from his assailant, when a second threw him down, and while on the ground struck him several times with the butt end of a gun, and inflicted three or four severe wounds about his head. They immediately departed, leaving him nearly senseless. One of the party on going away, said, "Take that, and keep your corn at home." Mr. Walton has not sent any corn to market this season; this observation could only refer to a load of corn sent that morning by him to the Relief Committee of Six-mile-bridge. Mr. Walton was some time after discovered by his servants, and medical assistance procured, when his wounds were dressed, and though not considered out of danger, he is much better. On leaving Mr. Walton, his brutal assailants passed on to a place about 150 yards off, where about forty persons were employed by the Board of Works. Here they cried out "Heads down," and fired over the people. They then reloaded, and passed on without any molestation being offered to them.

ANOTHER MURDER.—The provincial Irish papers contain numerous accounts of outrages of every kind upon person and property, of which the following is one of the worst samples:—On Sunday evening, the 22d ult., between seven and eight o'clock, an armed body of men, amounting to between 30 and 40, supposed to be from the county of Westmeath, traversed the neighbourhood of Castle Wilder, Foxhall, &c., in the south of this county, and visited several farmers' houses, inquiring of them if they had paid their rent,—and, on being answered "No," ordered them not to do so, on pain of being again visited and punished for it. On coming on towards the residence of John Flood, of Ardandra, he being alarmed by the barking of his dog, went and opened his door, and demanded what the ruffians wanted,—when three or four of them came over to him, and, attempting to force in through the door, he defended himself, and with a shovel parried with a man who had a long gun, but who, finding he could not force an entrance, discharged the contents, consisting of slugs and shots, into poor Flood's hip, who dropped down and died in half an hour. Flood was a married man, in middling comfortable circumstances, and has left a wife and eight children.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S LONG RANGE.—The experiments with Mr. Warner's apparatus for destroying ships or other objects, at a "long range," have been tried, and, as was expected, terminated in their total failure. The officers selected by Government were Captain Chads, R.N., C.B., Colonel Chalmers, R.E., and Colonel Dundas, R.A. The Master-General of the Ordnance (the Marquis of Anglesey) gave them a spot to try the "long range," on his estate, in the island of Anglesey. It was a valley, eight miles in length, and at the extreme end there was a solitary tree; of course this could not be seen from the ground where Mr. Warner was placed, but the exact bearings were furnished. Mr. Warner was requested to fire in that direction, and endeavour to strike the tree, or propel a shell near it; two of the officers stationed themselves at proper distances, to observe the result; after some time had elapsed, in Mr. Warner getting all ready, which he kept a profound secret, not being interfered with by any of the committee, the explosion took place, but the shell fell very far short of the object; several other trials afterwards were made, but on no occasion did the shell ever reach three miles. After some time Mr. Warner admitted that he had failed in his experiments, and the investigation finished. The official report has been made to the Master-General of the Ordnance. One of the officers was so satisfied that the "long range" would prove a failure, that he stood under the tree during the explosion.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.—The following information regarding the fate of this steamship may be relied upon as correctly stating the present condition of the vessel.—The late gales destroyed the *Great Britain* before it was entirely finished; they also altered the position of the ship, and have given her a cant, with her decks exposed to the sea. It is intended to caulk her over, so as to expose her port or larboard side to the waves, and keep her in that position till the fine weather sets in. During the late gales, the water rose higher on the coast of Ireland than it has been known to do for a great many years, and the wind being southerly, it drove with great force into Dundrum Bay.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* announces that the Russians obtained, on the 16th ult., a great advantage over the troops of Chamyl. This account states that he was forced to fly, leaving 800 men in the field of battle; that he has lost four pieces of cannon, 21 caissons, several colours, 300 prisoners, and the axe which he always had carried before him. The account also declares that the Murides pursued the mountaineers, and took from them all the booty which they had amassed in the beginning of the campaign. Chamyl is said to have entered Weden on the 21st ult.

Several of the German journals assert that the three sons of the King of Bavaria, the Prince Royal, Prince Luitpold, and King Otto, of Greece, are about to meet together at Palermo, in order to agree amongst themselves relative to the eventual rights of succession of Bavaria to the throne of Greece, King Otto having no children.

The *Staats Courant* contains the text of the treaty concluded between Holland and Russia. This treaty establishes reciprocal freedom of trade for the subjects of the two contracting nations. The vessels of the two countries will be treated in the ports of each on the same terms as the national ships. Merchandise, without distinction of origin, imported into Russia by Dutch vessels, or into the Netherlands by Russian vessels, will pay no higher duties than those which would be exacted if the importation had been by the national vessels.

Accounts to the 15th October from Ceylon, mention that the cholera prevailed in that island to a serious extent. It broke out in Kandy on the 6th of September, and in three weeks seventy men out of 350 of her Majesty's 95th Regiment, fell victims to its ravages. From Kandy the disease travelled to Colombo, where, on the 12th of October, twenty cases had broken out in the town, and three in the fort. It was expected, however, that the disease would soon disappear, as very heavy rains had fallen.

By a recently issued Parliamentary return it appears that there are as many as 205,051 licensed dealers in tobacco and snuff in the United Kingdom. In England there are 170,048; in Ireland, 16,601; and in Scotland, 15,402. There are 12,958 dealers in London, and the number within ten miles of the Excise Office is 23,807.

A deplorable accident took place on the Austrian Northern Railway on the 17th ult. The nine o'clock evening train ran into two luggage vans at the station of Marset, and three persons were killed by the shock.

A Canada paper states that there has been a new waterfall discovered in the River St. Louis. This cataract falls into the western part of Lake Superior, which has never yet been described by the geographer. It would appear that this new wonder is second only to the falls of Niagara. The volume of water is immense, and the height of the fall is 150 feet.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* states that a maritime convention has been concluded between Austria and the State of Mecklenburg Schwerin.

It has been determined to carry the electric telegraph from the terminus at Euston-square to Liverpool and Manchester. The wires have been already placed as far as Watford. It is also intended to complete the telegraph from Manchester to Liverpool. The cost of laying down the wires, &c., amounts to £140 per mile. When the apparatus is complete the entire distance to Liverpool, wires are to be laid down from the terminus at Euston-square to the Royal Exchange.

The *Truelove*, Parker, from Davis' Straits, has arrived at Hull with two fish. She reports that nothing has been heard of the *Terror* and *Erna*, forming part of Sir John Franklin's expedition. They were supposed to be in Lancaster Sound, but there was so much ice that the whaler could not go in search of them.

The submarine telegraph was laid across Portsmouth harbour last Saturday, from the watering island in the dockyard to the steps at the Royal Clarence-yard. The former experiments were repeated, and they fully confirmed the fact that one wire, as prepared by Messrs. West and Taylor, is sufficient for electric telegraph purposes under water.

Mr. Justice Paterson has decided, at Chambers, that the Queen's menial servants are privileged from arrest.

Two persons have been arrested in Paris, accused of being concerned in the forgeries committed by a person named Hervey, on the banks of England and Prussia.

A Vienna letter of the 19th ult., says:—"The Emperor has just given orders that there shall be attached to the sinking fund a branch for the purchase, with funds which will be provided for that purpose, of the shares of railway companies at prices in proportion with the real value. The President of the Anlie Chamber is charged with the direction of the operations."

In Suffolk and Norfolk, from which counties a large portion of the Christmas fairs of the metropolis is drawn, turkeys are now selling at 10d. per lb. The convict Barber, it is reported, is about to receive a free pardon, on condition of not returning to England.

A tower is about to be erected at Guernsey to commemorate the late visit of her Majesty and the Prince Consort to the island.

A deputation from the Anti-tea Duty party, at Liverpool, arrived in Birmingham on Monday, and commenced the agitation in that town. A public meeting is accordingly about to be held there.

The *Post-Amp Gazette* of Frankfurt, of the 28th ult., states from Rome that the Pope intends to abolish the salt-tax, and some other taxes which press particularly on the industrious classes, and to supply the deficit, which this abolition will cause, by a tax upon real property.

For the last two days there has been a remarkable dearth of eggs, which were not to be obtained at any price in many parts of the metropolis, whilst they were generally sold at very advanced prices.

The *Aix-la-Chapelle Gazette*, of the 28th ultimo, has the following from Berlin, dated the 26th:—"It is reported that a document has been discovered, which proves that the Royal house of Prussia has claims to the succession of Schleswig and Holstein. It is generally believed here that Prussia will insist on the maintenance of the independence of the duchies."

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 25th ult., says:—"Important reforms will take place in Galicia and the territory of Cracow. There will be a Regency at Cracow, and a military division, and a regiment will be raised at Cracow itself. The regiment of the Archduke Louis, which was to have gone into Moravia, will, it is said, proceed to Galicia. That country, including the territory of Cracow, has now a population of five millions."

A letter from St. Petersburg states that such a quantity of snow fell on that capital on the 15th ult., that sledges could be everywhere used. On the 16th ice having appeared on the Neva, the bridges were removed. On the 17th and 18th large quantities of ice were floating down the river, but communication by means of boats had not yet been interrupted.

The assassin Reinell, who for his attempt to murder the Emperor of Austria was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in the celebrated fortress of Munkacs, in Hungary, died there a month ago.

A letter from Boulogne states that the town was again in great agitation on the 27th ult., in consequence of a merchant wishing to embark 500 sheep and 60 oxen for England. The public force was called out, and the embarkation was effected without hindrance under their protection. The rioters are said to be strangers to the town.

Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban has received the appointment of Commander of the Forces in Canada, and proceeds there with his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, the Governor-General.

The Havre Society for the promotion of Commercial Reform has held its second meeting, and come to various resolutions chiefly connected with measures of organisation.

The *City of London* Aberdeen steam-ship, came up the river on Wednesday, with two hundred and fifty head of cattle on board, among them are nine fat oxen of enormous dimensions, intended for the Smithfield Cattle Show.

Recent letters from Syria do not confirm the previous statement of the appearance of the cholera at Aleppo and Damascus; but it still raged in Tauris, where, on the 11th October, eleven persons died of it, on the 13th thirty, and on the 14th, 150.

The number of persons who passed to and from France, by way of Boulogne, during the week ending Nov. 28, was 841, and by Calais, 152. The numbers in the corresponding week of last year were, Boulogne, 546, and Calais, 181. Of the 841, 329 went from Folkestone, 33 from Dover, and 44 from London; 277 to Folkestone, 98 to Dover, and 60 to London.

A decree, dated the 30th ultimo, has been issued in Belgium, declaring flour and other ground grain from countries out of Europe free of entry, on payment of a mere registration duty of 10 centimes per 1000 kil.

Sir Henry Pottinger will take his departure for the Cape to-day; leaving Southampton by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ship *Haddington*.

By a recent decision of the Russian Government all the peasants of Livonia who embrace the orthodox creed are exonerated from the tithes which they paid to their clergy, and as a further inducement to profess the religion of the State they are to be exempted from taxes generally. The nobles of Livonia have petitioned the Emperor to annul this decree, and, waiting his decision, have engaged to pay to the clergy the tithes which are refused by the peasantry.

The project of establishing a line of steamers between Havre and New York has been abandoned.

The *Universal Prussian Gazette*, of the 26th ult., in an article on the arguments that have appeared in some of the foreign journals against the incorporation of Cracow, says it can contradict, from the best authority, the assertion that the Prussian Government was actuated by a desire for an augmentation or exchange of territory in connexion with the abolition of the independence of Cracow. No pretension of this kind, says the *Gazette*, was ever set up by Prussia on the negotiations on the subject of Cracow.

Letters from Athens of the 15th Nov. state, that the Chambers were closed on the 12th, by Kanaris, the Minister of Marine, as M. Coletti was prevented by illness. Owing to this illness M. Coletti has entrusted the four portfolios to his colleagues—namely, that of Foreign Affairs to the Minister of War, Travassias; that of the Interior to the Minister of Finance, Poniropoulos; that of Justice to Kanaris. General Kalergi has been placed on the retired list. Prince Albrecht, of Prussia, was on a tour.

The youth named Seddon, or Siddons, who was tried at the last Liverpool assizes on a charge of murdering a blacking-boy at Manchester, and acquitted, was tried at the Manchester Borough Sessions on Wednesday, for theft, and found guilty on two indictments. The Recorder sentenced him to ten years' transportation for each offence.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR DECEMBER.

MRS. PIPCHIN, AT BRIGHTON.

This celebrated Mrs. Pipchin was a marvellous ill-favoured, ill-conditioned old lady, of a stooping figure, with a mottled face, like bad marble, a hook nose, and a hard grey eye, that looked as if it might have been hammered at on an anvil without sustaining any injury. Forty years at least had elapsed since the Peruvian mines had been the death of Mr. Pipchin; but his relic still wore black bombazine, of such a lustreless, deep, dead, sombre shade, that gas itself couldn't light her up after dark, and her presence was a quencher to any number of candles. She was generally spoken of as "a great manager" of children; and the secret of her management was, to give them everything that they didn't like, and nothing that they did—which was found to sweeten their dispositions very much. She was such a bitter old lady, that one was tempted to believe there had been some mistake in the application of the Peruvian machinery, and that all her waters of gladness and milk of human kindness had been pumped out dry, instead of the mines. The Castle of this ogress and child-killer was in a steep bye-street at Brighton; where the soil was more than usually chalky, flinty, and sterile, and the houses were more than usually brittle and thin; where the small front-gardens had the unaccountable property of producing nothing but marigolds, whatever was sown in them; and where snails were constantly discovered holding on to the street-doors, and other public places they were not expected to ornament, with the tenacity of cupping-glasses. In the winter-time the air couldn't be got out of the Castle, and in the summer-time it couldn't be got in. There was such a continual reverberation of wind in it, that it sounded like a great shell, which the inhabitants were obliged to hold to their ears night and day, whether they liked it or no. It was not, naturally, a fresh-smelling house; and in the window of the front parlour, which was never opened, Mrs. Pipchin kept a collection of plants in pots, which imparted an earthy flavour of their own to the establishment. However choice examples of their kind, too, these plants were of a kind peculiarly adapted to the embowment of Mrs. Pipchin. There were half-a-dozen specimens of the cactus, writhing round bits of lath, like hairy serpents; another specimen shooting out broad claws, like a green lobster; several creeping vegetables, possessed of sticky and adhesive leaves; and one uncomfortable flower-pot hanging to the ceiling, which appeared to have boiled over, and tickling people underneath with its long green ends, reminded them of spiders—in which Mrs. Pipchin's dwelling was uncommonly prolific, though perhaps it challenged competition still more proudly, in the season, in point of earwigs.—*Charles Dickens, in "Dombey and Son."*

BACCHANALIAN SONGS.

There is not a greater error ever allowed to go about loose, than the supposition that "Bacchanalian songs," as the Little Warbler calls them, tend to merriment. And how "slow" are the convivial songster's images, when pulled down from the stilt of imagery to the level of common place! How cravenly the soul lighting the beacon of truth in the eye falls to the babbling and bewilderment that must end in the next morning's seediness and headache: what nonsense it is, to be told to wreath a bowl with flowers, when nothing of the kind is at hand: and if the guests were to begin to do it, what a ridiculously slow performance it would be. We are not at all wedded to festalities. We allow that the gurgling of tall bottles, and the popping of champagne corks, there is much music, but then every thing must be equally fast about them. But how folks can imagine there is any thing entertaining in these dull songs, by themselves, is above the comprehension of any but beery German students and tavern harmonists.—*Christopher Tadpole.*

THE BATTLE OF POICITIERS.

On the 19th of September, 1356, the battle began with a duel played by two trumpets—one on each side—but this did not last long, for neither party desired to listen to overtures. The French commenced the attack, but they came to the point a little too soon, for they actually ran upon the arrows of the English bowmen. The Constable of France tried to inspire courage into the troops on his side, by roaring out "Mountjoy! St. Denis!" but a stalwart Briton, telling him to hold his noise, felled him to the ground. A strong body of reserve, who carried their reserve to downright timidity, fled without striking a blow. They had scarcely drawn their swords, and received the word of command to "cut away," when they did literally cut away, and, having cut, refused to come again. John of France flourished his battle-axe with ferocious courage; but at last he received two tremendous blows in the face, which brought him to the ground. His son Philip, a lad of sixteen, fought by his side, encouraging him with cries of "Give it 'em, father!" which aroused the almost exhausted John, and caused him to recover his legs. Every kind of verbal insults was offered to him by the enemy, and particularly by the Gascons, who indulged in a great deal of their usual gasconade. "Stand, and surrender!" cried a voice; to which John replied, "If I could stand, I would not surrender; but I suppose I must fall into your hands." With this he tottered into a circle of English knights, by whom he was nearly torn to pieces in the scramble that arose for the Royal captive.—*Comic History of England.*

PARISIAN SOCIETY.

To enter into all the various characteristics of different Parisian salons, would be almost a hopeless task. One prevailing tint, with shades of difference, which it would take infinite time to paint, pervades them all. One remark, however, that a foreigner cannot fail of making, on entering any of the more extensive réceptions in the French capital, such as those of the Embassies, is the diversity of political parties that meet together in them, and the general diffusion of so many contrary elements. Vinegar and oil, with all their accompanying but incongruous et-ceteras in a salad-bowl, do not mix together into a more pleasant and harmonious whole, than do political contraries in that great salad-bowl, society. Names always clash, and fight, and howl defiance, when they meet together, upon paper; but the very men who bear them, may be seen standing peaceably, side by side, in a Parisian salon, like relics in an old curiosity shop, where idols of every age and clime lie pell-mell by each other, the head of a Grecian Apollo near an Indian fetish, an Egyptian Apis beside an Ecce Homo of the middle ages. In that curious museum of humanity, called a Parisian salon, an old mousquetaire, who has danced with Marie Antoinette, is shouldered by a philanthropist, who has been worshipped in the National Assembly, or a tamed Republican, who has been enshrined in the Directional Luxembourg—a great dignity of the Empire, before whose sway all Europe trembled, bows to a lay Jesuit, a sovereign of the Restoration,—all alike divinities of their day, and now, alike fallen, mutilated, tarnished, worm-eaten,—false gods, whose religion is rejected, and in whom few any longer put their trust,—while Legitimist and Orleanist, Doctrinaire and Liberal of the present day, shake hands in "much admired disorder."—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

CIVIL HOSPITALITY.

The City of London and good living, a Common Councilman and a sirloin, a Sheriff and a second helping, an Alderman and a tureen of turtle, and a Lord Mayor and plenty to eat, seem inseparable companions. You cannot think of a common hall without an uncommon dinner, or a Lord Mayor living, like George III., on a boiled neck of mutton and turnips. Barons of beef, and whole hogs barbecued—quantity and quality both—belong by descent to the Civic chair. As for an inhospitable Alderman, one under weight, thin, and spare, and long, and lank, and lean, there is no conceiving for a moment that such a specimen could exist. One can fancy a man with a tail, and all Monbodo believed, much sooner. But still such things as un-Lordlike Lord Mayors may be found in the catalogue of our City functionaries. A late Lord Mayor, like a late Prime Minister, let his fires out, his spits rust, and City hospitality cease for a time, to be a proverb. A factious Sheriff, commemorated by Dryden, was famous for the mean and scandalous shrewdness which he kept.—

NO RECHABITES MORE SHOWN'D THE FUMES OF WINE;

Chaste were his collars, and his sacred board

The greenness of a City feast abhor'd;

His cooks, with long disuse, their trade forgot—

Cool was his kitchen, though his brains were hot.

His name was Slingsby Bethell, and the poor shrewdness which he kept has found a lasting celebrity in a satire like "Absalom and Achitophel."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

Snipeton is still a happy man. As yet he knows not of his misery; dreams not of the desolation that, in an hour or so, shall blast him at his threshold. He is still at his desk; happy in his day-dream; his imagination running over, as in yarrow moments of half-thrift, half-idleness, it was wont to do, upon the paper on his desk before him. Imagination, complete and circling; and making that dim sanctuary of dirty Plutus a glistening palace! The pen—the ragged stump, that in his hand had worked as surely as Italian steel, striking through a heart or so, but drawing no blood—the pen, as it had been plucked from the winged heel of the thief's god, Mercury, worked strange sorcery; crept and scratched about the paper, conjuring glories there, that made the old man sternly smile; even as an enchanter smiles at the instant handiwork of all-obedient fiends. Reader, look upon the magic that, cunningly exercised by the Snipetons of the world, fills it with beauty; behold the jottings of the black art that, simple as they look, hold, like the knotted ropes of Lapland witches, a power invincible. Here they are; faithfully copied from that piece of paper; the tablet of old Snipeton's dearest thoughts, divined aspirations:—
"£70,000"—"£85,700"—"£90,000"—"£100,000"
"£150,000"—"£1,000,000!"

In this way did Snipeton—in pleasant, thrifty idleness—pour out his heart; dallying with hope, and giving to the unuttered wish a certain sum in black and white; running up the figures as a rapturous singer climbs the gamut, touching the highest heaven of music to his own delight, and the wonder of the applauding world. In this manner would Snipeton take pastime with his spirit. In this manner was the paper on his desk writ and over-writ with promised sums that, it was his hope, his day-dream, would surely some day bless him. And the numbers ever rose with his spirits. When very dumpy—with the world going all wrong with him—he would write himself down a pauper; in bitterness of heart loving to enlarge upon his beggary, as thus: 000,000,000,000.—*Douglas Jerrold, in the Shilling Mag.*

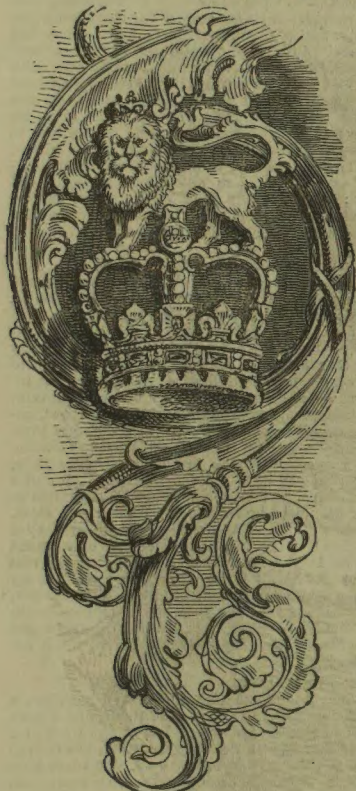
THE NEW PLANET, 1846.

Immortal Newton! did thy glory seem
A dew-drop quivering in the light of noon,
Whose prism of splendour was to perish soon
Neath the strong sunbeams? Did thy fear or dream
Thy genius not a spark from the Supreme—
King of those myriads? Lo! unto the skies
Men lift their watching and unsleeping eyes—
Waiting for what?—an unborn Planet's break!
And look! in truth the prophesied one breaks
Forth 'mid its lustrous brethren on their sight.
Welcome! oh, unimaginably far!
Eloquent Planet!—truth-attesting star!
In whose deep silence the Eternal speaks—
"I am the Prophet-Font of genius and of light."—*E. M. H.*
Dublin University Magazine.



ENTRANCE ARCH TO THE CASTLE.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.



ON TUESDAY, her Majesty and Prince Albert paid their proposed visit to Arundel Castle, Sussex, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, where they arrived at half-past four in the afternoon, after a very rapid journey from Osborne House, during which they were received with every demonstration of loyalty and respect, more especially from the people of Chichester and Arundel. The Royal travellers were again fortunate in having fine weather—a sharp frost, but clear air and brilliant sun.

At Portsmouth, in anticipation of her Majesty's landing, the most extensive preparations were made, to express the warm sentiments of loyalty and respect, both on the part of her Majesty's representatives at the port, and the inhabitants of the town.

The landing-place called the King's Stairs, the principal entrance to the Dockyard from the harbour, was most beautifully decorated. At the entrance from the Dockyard was raised a triumphal arch, formed of flags and evergreens, the whole surmounted by five gilt crowns. The space immediately around the offices was raised off, the favoured public being stationed on the outside.

The Queen and Prince Consort both looked remarkably well. Her Majesty wore a black velvet visite, trimmed with sable fur, an ermine muff, white silk bonnet, and a light lilac dress.

At half-past twelve, the Royal party, consisting of the Queen and Prince Albert, the Marchioness of Douro (lady in waiting), the Hon. Miss Napier (maid of honour), Colonel Bouverie and Capt. Phipps (equerries), embarked in the *Fairy*, from Osborne Pier; and, with the Royal standard flying from her main, the yacht steamed direct for the harbour, which she entered at one precisely, when a salute was simultaneously thundered forth from the *St. Vincent*, *Victory*, and the *Plat-form Battery*.

At ten minutes past one, her Majesty descended into the Royal barge, which was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

On landing, her Majesty was received by Sir Charles Ogle, the Duke of Norfolk, Lieutenant-General Sir Hercules Pakenham with the keys of the fortress, the Hon. Lady and Miss Pakenham, and a brilliant staff. Taking the hand of Prince Albert, her Majesty passed through the brilliant rank, preceded by the Duke of Norfolk, as Master of the Horse, and followed by the whole train of officers, profoundly acknowledging the loyal and affectionate tributes of respect and loyalty paid by the assembled throng, amidst the waving of handkerchiefs and cheers of the populace.

At fourteen minutes past one, the Royal cortege, consisting of three carriages and four, escorted by a party of the 12th Lancers, who joined the train outside the gates, left the yard, taking the route round by the Commander-in-Chief's mansion, passing through St. George's-square, St. James's-street, and out of the citadel by the Lion Gate, from which floated the Royal standard. The whole range of thoroughfare, from the dockyard to the outside of the suburbs, was thronged with the inhabitants as the cortege passed.

The route of the Royal party lay through an interesting country. The escort of troops which accompanied her Majesty from the dockyard, continued to attend her as far as a place called Farlington, a small village, at a short distance from which relays of horses had been provided. Neither at Havant nor at Emsworth were there any very remarkable preparations; but considerable numbers of people had assembled, in the hope of seeing the Queen. At Emsworth there were some bands of music, and the inhabitants gave the Royal party a very loyal reception; but there was a paucity of arches, festoons, and flags. The people of the district, it seems, were under the impression that such displays were distasteful to the Queen.

The county of Sussex is first reached at a place called Emsworth Bridge, immediately beyond the town of Emsworth. Here the Royal troops ceased to escort her Majesty, but were replaced by an escort of the Arundel and Bramber Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P. for Chichester, his brother, Mr. M. T. Smith, and Mr. Montefiore. Her Majesty was loudly cheered by the people as she passed.

At the entrance of the town from Chichester, a triumphal arch of tasteful design, composed of evergreens, and ornamented with the usual gratulatory inscriptions, was thrown across the road, and here it was arranged the borough authorities should be in attendance to receive her Majesty on her arrival.

The authorities and the inhabitants of Chichester had prepared for the Queen a most loyal reception. It had at first been the wish of the Corporation to present her Majesty and Prince Albert with addresses, but on inquiry it was found that it would be distasteful to her Majesty to be detained (more especially at so inclement a season) during the time required for the reading and the reception of addresses, and the Corporation, without making any formal application, abandoned the idea. As Chichester is too remote from Arundel to justify the Corporation in offering her Majesty an address at the Castle, they were obliged to come to the resolution of voting no address at all. But they compensated themselves for this deprivation by giving her Majesty and the Prince a very brilliant reception on their arrival in the town. There was scarcely a house that was not in some way or other decorated; and the windows were filled with spectators, of whom the proverbially handsome ladies of Sussex formed the most numerous and the most agreeable portion. Besides the display made by the inhabitants individually, there were also preparations under

the control of the authorities, the expense of which was defrayed by a general subscription. In West-street, opposite the very beautiful cathedral (small as compared with such edifices generally, but remarkably elegantly in structure), a capacious platform, adorned with appropriate devices, contained upwards of 1000 poor children, natives of the town and immediate neighbourhood. As the Royal party drove by, the juvenile occupants of this pavilion, each with a small flag in hand, shouted shrill welcome to the Queen, animated with as much of loyalty as their young comprehensions could embrace, and enforced by the certain expectation of prospective plum-cake, which was liberally provided by the authorities to be enjoyed by the children as soon as possible after the performance of their portion of the general reception. While the horses were being changed, the chief authorities of the town, the Mayor and Corporation, the Bishop of Chichester, the Dean, and a large number of the Clergy, attended to pay their respects to her Majesty and the Prince, by whom they were most graciously received. All the while the cheering was loud and hearty, and the Royal party appeared to be much pleased with their reception. At the top of this street, where the main streets are crossed by others to the north and south, is the old cross of the town of Chichester, a very elegant and elaborate piece of middle age architecture,—one of the most remarkable, indeed, in the kingdom. When her Majesty before passed through Chichester, she was so struck with the beauty of this structure, that she alighted from her carriage to view it. On the present occasion it was made the station for a band, who played with more enthusiasm than taste while the Royal party passed. In the other parts of the town which the Royal cortege traversed, there was every possible demonstration of loyalty. Every house boasted some decoration or other, and not the least attractive of the many gay embellishments were the flags lent for the occasion with so unwonted a relaxation of rigid naval etiquette, by Sir Hyde Parker, from the Portsmouth Dockyard.

The first troop of the Arundel and Bramber Yeomanry escorted her Majesty as far as a place called Ball's Hut, about six miles and a half from Chichester, and immediately opposite the entrance to Slindon House, the seat of the Countess of Newburgh. Here another troop, commanded by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. T. Evans, and Mr. Grey, relieved them, and escorted her Majesty on to Arundel. Here, also, the Duke of Norfolk, who had gone out to meet his Royal visitors, joined the cortege, accompanied by some of the chief guests at the Castle, including the Duke of Wellington. His Grace and party returned towards Arundel with the Royal cortege.

On the approach of the Royal cortege to the town of Arundel, the speed of the horses was slackened, in order to allow the spectators an opportunity of observing the Royal party. The Queen's carriage having passed under the triumphal arch at the end of Maltravers-street, where the Mayor and borough authorities were

assembled, was here brought to a stand, while Mr. Howard Gibbon, who wore underneath his scarlet robe of office his uniform as York Herald, advanced to the window, and presented the borough mace to her Majesty in the following terms:—

"May it please your Majesty to accept this mace, which I, as Mayor of this ancient borough, humbly present, in dutiful submission to your Majesty's Royal prerogative."

The Queen graciously acknowledged Mr. Gibbon, and, with a scarcely suppressed though exceedingly good-tempered smile, returned the symbol of official power to his charge, assuring him it was not possible it could be in better keeping.

A sort of procession was then formed, the municipal authorities preceding the Queen's carriage along Maltravers-street to the Castle precincts, where they filed off and allowed the Royal cortege to enter.

Her Majesty was greeted most affectionately by the spectators in her passage through the town. The Royal pair graciously acknowledged the salutations offered to them, and appeared much gratified at the appearance of the children of the National School, who were drawn up in holiday attire opposite the residence of the Mayor in Maltravers-street.

An evergreen arch, of gigantic dimensions and very effective design, was erected at the lodge gate by which Arundel Castle is entered. The crown of this arch bore two inscriptions, as follows:—

"Victoria 1846 Albert."
"Adeliza 1139 Matilda."

in commemoration of the present Royal visit, and of the residence therein of the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I., when she landed in England in 1139, to assert her claims against Stephen, at which era the Castle was occupied by Queen Adeliza, from whom, in the female line, the present noble house of Norfolk is descended.

As the Royal carriage entered the Castle gate, two Royal standards were run up on either side the same; and, as it passed into the quadrangle, the Duke's flag was lowered from the summit of the keep, and the British flag hoisted in its stead. At the same moment, a most brilliant illumination in gas, extending entirely across the keep, burst forth in great brilliancy, exhibiting in colossal letters these words—"Welcome Victoria and Albert."

On the arrival of her Majesty and the Prince at the Grand Entrance Hall of the Castle, they were received by the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Lord and Lady Arundel, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Ladies Mary and Adeliza Fitzalan Howard. Lord John Russell was also present. The Earl of Ellesmere and Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard had previously gone out with the Duke of Wellington towards Ball's Hut to meet the Royal party.

Her Majesty was then conducted by the Duke of Norfolk, the Prince offering his arm to the Duchess, to the Library, where the rest of the guests were assembled. There were the Duchess of Bedford, the Countess of Ellesmere, Lady John Russell, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Brooke, Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, and Mr. B. Lyons. Her Majesty, after addressing a few words to the company present, retired to her apartments with the Prince. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston were not present in the Library, but they arrived shortly after, and were present at the dinner, as was also the Marquis of Granby.

Before dinner, her Majesty and the Prince were conducted by the Duke of Norfolk to the State Drawing Room. They were attended by the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Sutherland (Mistress of the Robes), Lord Edward F. Howard (Vice-Chamberlain), the Marchioness of Douro (Lady in Waiting), and the Hon. Miss Napier (Maid of Honour).

Here the Mayor of Arundel, Mr. Edward Howard Gibbon, had the honour of presenting the address of the Corporation to her Majesty and the Prince.

The address to the Queen was as follows:—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY."

"THE LOYAL AND DUTIFUL ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX."

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the ancient borough of Arundel, endowed by your Majesty's Royal predecessor Queen Adeliza, and confirmed and chartered by Queen Elizabeth, most gratefully avail ourselves of your Majesty's auspicious presence amongst us to offer the expression of devoted loyalty which we at all times feel towards your Majesty's person and throne.

"We offer up our fervent aspirations that every blessing which life affords may conduce to the happiness of your Majesty and your beloved Consort, that your Majesty's reign may be long, prosperous, and peaceful; filled as we are, in common with all your Majesty's subjects, with a deep and grateful sense of the benefits and blessings enjoyed under the influence of those beneficent virtues which adorn your Majesty and your Royal Consort, and endear your Majesty to the hearts of your Majesty's faithful people."

The following is the address to Prince Albert:—

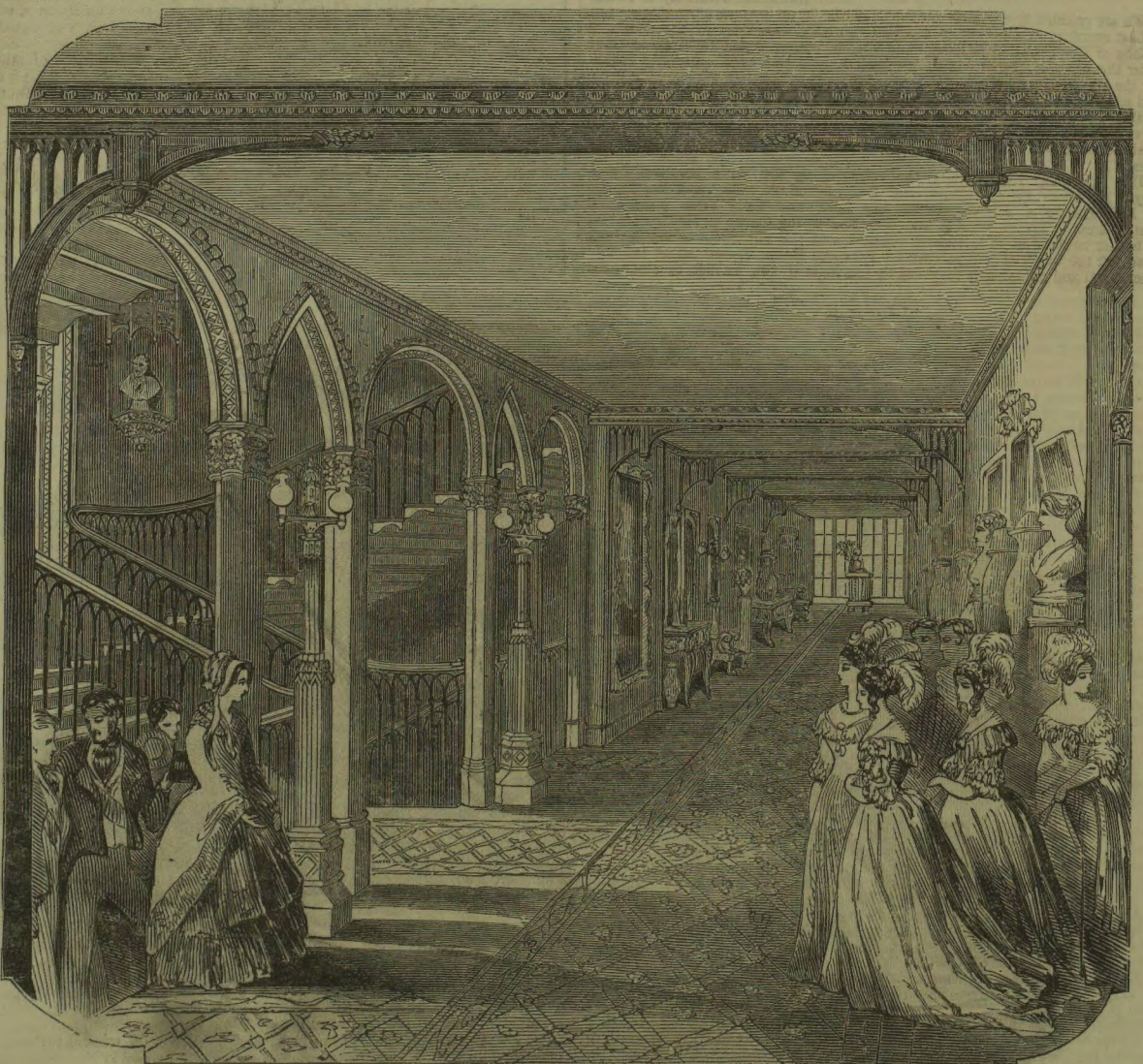
"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT."

"THE LOYAL ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, BURGESSES, AND INHABITANTS, OF THE BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX."

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Inhabitants of Arundel, joyfully submit to your Royal Highness our profound respect and devotion, and hail with the most heartfelt pleasure your Royal Highness's appearance in our loyal and ancient borough. United by the most sacred ties to our beloved Queen, and intimately interwoven with the future prosperity and happiness of the nation, we cannot but earnestly pray for your Royal Highness's life and welfare, and we trust that your Royal Highness may continue to receive every blessing which Heaven can bestow."

At eight o'clock, in accordance with an ancient family custom at Arundel, an immense Chinese gong, suspended in the entrance hall of the Castle, was sounded, to announce the dinner hour. The noble Duke's band at the same instant struck up the national air, "Oh, the roast beef of Old England," and the company sat at the state saloon for the banqueting room.

The dinner party consisted of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl and Countess of Arundel, the Marquis of Granby, the Marchioness of Douro, Lady Mary F. Howard, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Lord Edward F. Howard, Lord and Lady J. Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Brooke, the Hon. Miss Napier, Colonel Bouverie, Colonel Phipps, Sir Harry Goring, the Mayor of Arundel Mr.



THE RECEPTION IN THE GRAND CORRIDOR.



THE NEW DAIRY, ARUNDEL CASTLE.

J. A. Smith, M.P., and Mr. M. T. Smith. After dinner the Duke of Norfolk gave the "Health of the Queen," and afterwards that of "His Royal Highness Prince Albert," in the usual form, and the guests soon after retired to the drawing-room. Her Majesty and the Prince withdrew early to rest, and shortly after the company retired.

The table presented a gorgeous display of plate. The dessert service was of gold.

The town was gaily illuminated on Tuesday night. At the Castle the keep was brilliantly lighted with gas, from a platform which bore the words "Welcome, Victoria and Albert," in characters five feet in size, each jet being covered by a glass cup. There was a grand display of fireworks in the meadow at the foot of the Castle hill. There were also innumerable flags, some of enormous size, and many of them very splendid. The streets were crowded with a gay and well-behaved population, whose orderly motion was, however, perpetually disturbed by the quantities of squibs and crackers, of rockets, and other fireworks, that were let off in the public thoroughfares with indiscriminate liberality and mischievous fun. These amusements, varied by the occasional ascent of a fire balloon, continued till a very late hour, but no disturbance or accident occurred.

WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday morning, the Queen and Prince, as usual, on their visits to the aristocracy, breakfasted alone.

The Queen, in the early part of the forenoon, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by the Duke of Norfolk, promenaded the gardens within the walls of the Old Castle.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Viscount Palmerston and Lord John Russell, left the Castle about ten o'clock for the Duke's preserves at Bury Coombe, near Whiteaway, to enjoy a few hours' shooting.

The Duke of Wellington did not leave the Castle during the morning.

The Bishop of Chichester, Colonel and Mrs. Wyndham, and a select party, are to join the dinner circle this evening; and the banquet is to be succeeded by an assembly.

The dinner party on Wednesday evening comprised those who have been already named as being the guests in the house during her Majesty's stay, with the addition of the Bishop of Chichester and Mrs. Wyndham, of Petworth, the Rev. George Arthur Clarkson, and the Misses Clarkson.

The water in the great pond, which covers 80 acres of ground in Burton Park, has been let off, and a large supply of fish has been sent as a present to Arundel Castle. The quantity taken is immense; one pike weighed 35lbs. Several pieces of ordnance have arrived from Woolwich to fire the royal salutes; and a detachment of the London Police arrived on Monday to preserve order.

ARUNDEL, Thursday Evening.

We are enabled to continue our report of the Royal sojourn up to this evening. Last evening, in addition to the party already assembled at the Castle, the Bishop of Chichester, and Colonel and Mrs. Wyndham joined the circle at dinner. After the banquet, the Ethiopian Serenaders, who had been especially engaged for the occasion, performed several pieces, with which her Majesty, the Prince, and assembled guests were highly amused. In the course of the evening, several of the surrounding gentry were presented; and her Majesty withdrew to her private apartments at half-past eleven. The company, after partaking of refreshments, served in the Dining-Room, in the most *recherché* style, likewise retired.

This morning, her Majesty, accompanied in the same carriage by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duchess of Norfolk, and the Duchess of Sutherland; a second carriage, by Lord and Lady John Russell, the Marchioness of Douro, and the Hon. Miss Napier, the Ladies in Waiting; as well as by her noble host, on a splendid charger, and the remainder of her Majesty's suite, left the Castle at half-past ten for Petworth House, distant about ten miles. The Royal and noble party returned to luncheon at two o'clock, to which, Ann,

Countess of Newburgh, and Mrs. Huskisson, widow of the celebrated statesman, were invited. The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by Lady Ellesmere, both on horseback, rode through the town for an airing during the morning. The gallant Duke was respectfully and cordially greeted as he passed.

The dinner to-night will comprise the accustomed party, with the addition of the High Sheriff, — Mitford, Esq. The Distin Family will afterwards perform a Select Concert, and Mr. Young, the Wizard of the North, attempt to deceive the eyes of Majesty itself.

The Royal Visit will close to-morrow; the Queen taking her departure for Osborne House at ten o'clock, under the same arrangements as at her arrival.

Her Majesty has been pleased to express to the Duke of Norfolk her sense of the loyalty and affection displayed during the Visit, and his Grace has, in like manner, evinced his satisfaction at the excellent feeling with which all have endeavoured to do honour to the Sovereign, on this very interesting occasion.

THE OWLS.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Norfolk, inspected the Keep, and ancient remains of the Castle, yesterday (Wednesday).

There are now eight Owls, of this "peculiar breed;" and, since they were first domiciled here, four only have been hatched—one during the past year, which is the finest bird of the lot. The bird named "Lord Thurlow" is well known. There is also one other Owl of singular appearance and smallness of growth—quite the Tom Thumb of the race.

THE DAIRY.

On an arm of the Arun, just under the Castle, was a short time since to be seen snugly nestling under a high chalky scarp, almost concealed by luxuriant trees, and crowned by the ivy-covered keep, a picturesque water-mill, erected on the site of an ancient feudal mill, particularly described in "Domesday," and every subsequent record of the baronial appendages; and forming, with its tall roofs, huge wheel, and projecting gables, a bit that was seldom met with by any lover of the picturesque.

Among the alterations and improvements that have been carried into effect by the present noble proprietor, this mill has disappeared; and, in its stead, has arisen the tasteful building depicted in our Engraving; it was inspected by her Majesty yesterday.

From this spot, only a very small portion of the Castle is visible, and all about is still, save only by the rush of the escape of water known in old records as the old Swanbourne Lake.

The building itself is more extensive than at first sight might be imagined. It consists of four distinct designs: first, the engine-house, containing ten-horse power for forcing the water to the eminence above; this is in the Norman style

A CONYNGE AND RYGHTE SOLEMNE MASQUE.

devised and made by ye bellman—high Maister Zigzag—to be presented and set forth by ye Owls and ye Ghosts in ye Keep of Arundel, in honour of her Most Gracious Majesty, her Royall progress to ye Castell in ye month of December, in ye year MDCCCXLVI.

Imprimis. Chorus of Owls.

Who-whoop! whoo-who-who's a do;	Is all in a blaise
With clatter and din,	Of luminous rays.
Without and within,	Here is a to do
Of spawn and crowder	And bells ringing too;
And elation louder,	We fear the uproar
We're all eyes and ears	Our sage Chancellor
In wonders and fears;	Will arouse; then who
With clamour we view	Will soothe the crabbed gentleman—who
Our Citadel too	who-who-who.



THE OWLS IN THE CASTLE KEEP.

Owl called ye Chancellor awakeneth and singeth.

Odds bobs! here's a riot,	By a nod from the crown
Disturbing our quiet,	What a pity that Pitt
What! what's the row now,	Has made his exit.
Fire—fire—I declare!	I doubt and I doubt
A serious affair	Some screw there is out;
Where—where is the Mayor!	I fear and I fear
Call the Yeomanry out	But what is not clear;
The rabble to rout.	The tears from my eyes,
Habeas Corpus suspend	My groans and my sighs,
Till the thing's at an end.	Like tempest and rain,
Hurrah for the Queen!	I cannot restrain,
What can that shout mean?	But sit and complain
In the days of the Georges	In vain—all in vain,
Such furious orgies	Hoo-hoo-a screw's loose 'tis plain—very
Were promptly put down	plain.

Young Owl called Lord John speaketh, and reproveth the Chancellor.

Peace, O quarulous owl!	So clear thine ancient throat,
Be calm, thou ancient fowl!	And change thy croaking note
The days are gone	For joyful shout,
Thou doatedst out	And join the rout
Our ruler now is loved, instead of feared.	That hails Victoria's name with joyous din
This day our gracious Queen	But lo, what sprites of fame,
At Arundel is seen;	To hear that potent name,
Sedition's brow	Appear again
Is laid full low,	With duteous strain
Those sounds are shouts that hail a name re-	Their homage here to pay to England's Queen
vered;	[Owls perform a stately pavan, and re-
Shade of Sir Bevis, of Hampton, appeareth, and singeth.	tire somewhat.]
When wight Kyng Arthur he dydde reign,	Thats he who made the puddings rare
He was a goodlye Kyng	Had stared, belike, to see—
The knights that followed him hys trayne	And owned that was but sorrie fare
Thys caroll went to syng.	Of barly meal made hee.
But hadde these champpions seen thys daye,	Or hadde great Arthur's self been here,
They soothe moute have sayde,	He would have sworn by fay,
And sung, to boot, in roundelays,	Here is a Dame for queently cheer
Here is a table spread.	Hath borne the bell awaye.
[Shade of Sir Bevis maketh a legge, and standeth back.]	
Shade of Earl Roger appeareth, and chaunteth.	
Whenne Norman William ruled the land,	Made ring the halls of Arundel
Thys castell to maintayne	With daunces and mynstrelsy.
To me hee gave, who crossed the sea,	But not in bower or banquet hall
For Hastings fight with meyne.	Eretime was ever seen
And here at feast and wasall high,	Such stately pageant and renowne,
Fair dames and warriors free	As greets this beauteous Queen.
[Shade of Earl Roger maketh seemlye obeisance, and taketh hys place over against Sir Bevis of Hampton.]	
Shade of Queen Maude appeareth at ye windows of her chamber and singeth.	
Of these fayre realms by Stephen's might	Where erst an errant queen I came,
Despoiled, in exile borne	And faith and shelter found.
To foreign land across the seas,	
My eardie frame was borne.	Lo! here, on thys auspicious day,
Yet still, in merry Arundel,	By mortal ken I'm seen,
My sprite doth wander round,	And Edgar's daughter's child appears,
	To welcome England's Queen.
Ladye of ancient lineage, hail!	Chorus of Sprites.
Hail, Prince of noble line!	Hia Grace attends—the banquet waits;
	Be pleased—O Queen—to dine.
Old Nightingale, the Keeper, appears in the body, with hys long pole. The Sprites vane and the Owls disperse, each bird to hys perch.	
[Here endeth the Masque.]	

Shade of Sir Bevis, of Hampton, appeareth, and singeth. Thats he who made the puddings rare Had stared, belike, to see— And owned that was but sorrie fare Of barly meal made hee.

[Shade of Sir Bevis maketh a legge, and standeth back.]

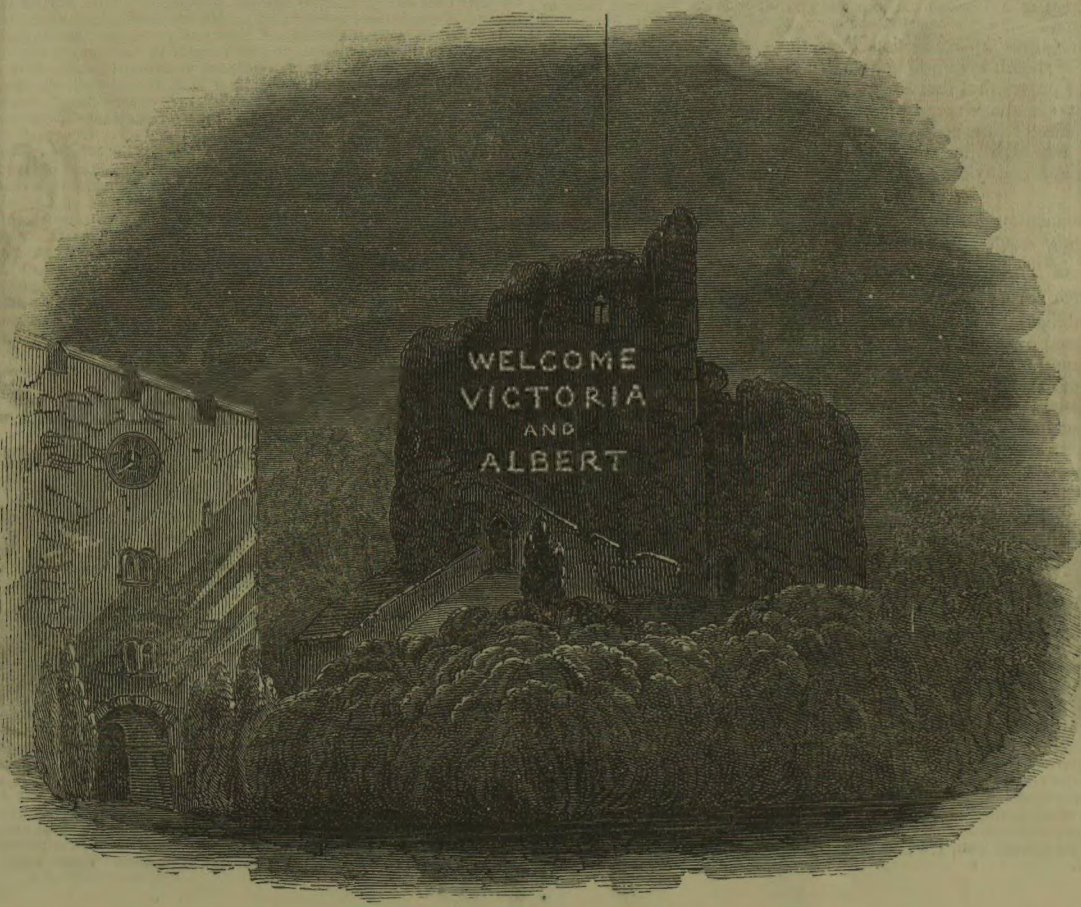
Shade of Earl Roger appeareth, and chaunteth.

Whenne Norman William ruled the land, Thys castell to maintayne To me hee gave, who crossed the sea, For Hastings fight with meyne. And here at feast and wasall high, Fair dames and warriors free [Shade of Earl Roger maketh seemlye obeisance, and taketh hys place over against Sir Bevis of Hampton.]

Shade of Queen Maude appeareth at ye windows of her chamber and singeth. Of these fayre realms by Stephen's might Despoiled, in exile borne To foreign land across the seas, My eardie frame was borne. Yet still, in merry Arundel, My sprite doth wander round,

Ladye of ancient lineage, hail! Hail, Prince of noble line! Old Nightingale, the Keeper, appears in the body, with hys long pole. The Sprites vane and the Owls disperse, each bird to hys perch. [Here endeth the Masque.]

* Illumination of the Keep in honour of the Queen's Visit.



THE KEEP ILLUMINATED.

of architecture. Next to this are the cow-sheds; and separated by a yard is the dairy itself, an octagonal building, surmounted with a cupola and lantern, and surrounded by projecting enriched colonnade of wood, beautifully carved in the Tudor style, with alternate heads of lion (Howard) and horse (Arundel), at each pendant. The interior is lit with seven windows and the lantern; the roof paneled oak; and the walls of the purest porcelain tiles, with a moulding of the Maltravers' pet ornament in Royal blue, carried round each compartment of the eight sides; projecting troughs of marble run along seven of the sides, for the milk pans, which are all uniform, edged with blue; in the centre is a marble basin and fountain, on either side of which are tripod tables, seven of beautifully seived marble; the floor is composed of earthen encaustic tiles, sexagon shape, the interstices filled with triangular-shaped tiles of the same manufacture, coloured black. Connected with this by an open corridor, continuous to the colonnade, and of similar style, is the building shown in our Engraving, forming a residence for the Dairyman, Churning Room, &c. The left-hand window lights an apartment fitted especially for a reading room, for the use of the Duchess; opening on a bird-terrace walk, at either end of which are alcoves in the rustic style, and communicating with the ornamental garden below, which was laid out from the design of the Ladies Mary and Adela Fitzalan Howard.

We must not close this Report without acknowledgment of the facilities afforded to our Artists at the Castle, and the readiness with which access and information have been given in aid of the completeness and accuracy of the annexed Illustrations.

(Continued on page 360.)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.—SECOND EDITION OF 40,000.
This Day, Price 1s. 6d. gilt edges.
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK,
AND PICTURESQUE CALENDAR FOR 1847.
This ALMANACK is submitted to the Public by the Proprietors, with confidence of its superiority over its predecessors. The Work was commenced in 1845, with a view of furnishing a Repository of Useful Knowledge of permanent value for constant reference, in Astronomy, Astronomical Occurrences, and the Natural History of the Year.
The ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT has been placed entirely under the superintendence of JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.
On the third page of each month is a series of tableaux of Memorable Events, carrying out in a true spirit what is usually and properly introduced into our Almanack; not for occasional reference only, but to cherish respect for these landmarks of British History.
The fourth page of each month is devoted to Natural History. The whole of this portion is from the very able pen of Mrs. LOUDON; and the interesting series of Illustrations to this department has been drawn and engraved by Miss LOUDON, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. LOUDON.
The Calendar Illustrations are from the masterly pencil of WILLIAM HARVEY, and engraved in the first style of Art, by LINTON, illustrative of the National Sports.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 6.—Second Sunday in Advent.—St. Nicholas.
MONDAY, 7.—Algernon Sidney beheaded, 1683.
TUESDAY, 8.—Mary, Queen of Scots, born, 1542.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Colley Cibber died, 1732.
THURSDAY, 10.—Grouse Shooting ends.—Charles XII. killed, 1718.
FRIDAY, 11.—Awful Slaughter of British Troops in Affghan, 1842: 17,000 lives lost.
SATURDAY, 12.—Old St. Andrew's Day.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending December 12.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 4 35 A. 4 53	M. 5 11 A. 5 32	M. 5 50 A. 6 10	M. 6 33 A. 6 54	M. 7 17 A. 7 45	M. 8 17 A. 8 52

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Mouon" will find an elaborate description of the "Organ," under that word, in the "Penny Cyclopaedia."
"An Old Subscriber" is thanked for the offer, but we think the rarity of the Mino Grakle in England to be overrated.
"A Gloucestershire Subscriber," Frampton, should purchase Burke's "New Small Debts Act Explained." (Benning and Co., Fleet-street.)
"Speculator" should consult a Solicitor.
"W. R. W." Atwick.—Apply to the "Patent Journal," Chancery-lane.
"A Constant Reader and Subscriber" is thanked for the hint as to our "Nooks and Corners."
"Ignoramus," Kirtton.—The Advertisement Duty must be paid at the Stamp Office.
"Sappho."—1. Stratton-street, Piccadilly. 2. Sloperton, near Devizes.
"Ole Joe" should consult the description of the Great Wellington Statue in No. 219 of our Journal.
"A Late Resident in Edinburgh."—Your note on the Cheap Omnibus shall appear anon.
"An Inhabitant of Auld Reekie."—It is asserted, in accredited quarters, that the taking down of the Great Wellington Statue is not finally decided on.
"S." is thanked for the hint as to the Regent's Park Views, but News is our cardinal point.
"E. A., Kensington."—We do not recollect.
"Constance."—We will see.
"The Wizard of the North" would "puzzle a conjuror" with the quotation as he has copied it.
"A Correspondent" may see, in the Times of Saturday last, the announcement for publication of a work describing the means of getting off the Gorgon steam-ship at Monte Video.
"O. B. R." and "F. L."—The Effusions on "the Statue" will not suit our columns; nor will the "Lines to Love," by "P. R. A. Z."
"A. K. L., Belfast."—Garth's translation of "Ovid's Metamorphoses," 2 vols., price about 1s. See "The Draper," in Knight's "Guide to Trade." We cannot spare room for the translation.
"A Correspondent" should see Dr. Mantell's "Wonders of Geology," or Richardson's "Geology for Beginners," both works liberally illustrated.
"J. W."—Molluscous (from molluscus, Lat. soft.), is applied to animals that have no skeleton.
"M. C." is recommended to consult the work "Hochelaga," lately published. Correspondence is inserted in our Journal gratuitously, if deemed eligible.
"G. H. R., Troubridge."—The Rev. Joseph Brackenbury is Chaplain and Secretary to the Magdalen Hospital, St. George's Field.
"Buss," Newark-on-Trent.—The population of the City of Carlisle, in 1841, was 23,012.
"Laura."—Until the Act of Parliament for altering the Style, as late as 1752, the year did not legally and generally commence in England until March 25. We cannot give the first introduction of the Newfoundland Dog into England.
"Ralph," Chestnut, may purchase the Part of the Work containing the decision of the case, by applying to a Law Bookseller; or, a Clerk who has access to the Library of an Inn of Court, may copy the decision.
"J. H. W., Darlaston."—The price of the Panorama is 1s.; of a Set of our Journal, £7 7s.
"Lucullus W."—Declined.
"T. N. D." is thanked for the View of Babycombe; but we have not room to engrave it.
"J. S. H., Sheffield."—We will not relax.
"Resurgam."—The Lines will not suit.
"An Old Drummer" is thanked; the fault lies with the Artist.
"M. B., Dursley."—Walker suppresses the sound of the h in "herb," as do, also, Nares, Perry, and W. Johnston; Sheridan aspirates the h.
"J. W. D., Durdham Down."—The latest edition of our Journal contains the News to Saturday night.
"A Belle."—See the "Fashions" in our Journal of last week.
"S. J. C., Dublin," and "L. H. C., Boston," had better consult a Solicitor.
"J. W. C. W., Bristol."—The Registration rests with the Registrar: it should be "late Grocer," to prevent confusion.
"J. P., Dover," recommends that each No. of our Journal be placed between two sheets of paper, and a hot iron be then passed over the same.
"H. H." is thanked for the translation; though we have not room to insert it.
"W. H. J."—The husband is not compellable by law.
"Quay Aberdeen."—We have not space to spare.
"A. Z."—Taylor's Bee-keeper's Manual, 4s.
"An Old Fellow," Ashdoun, had better apply to some Society, for replies to his six (!) questions.
"A Constant Reader."—We do not know the fate of M. Andrayne, who was confined at Spielberg.
"C. B. S., Birmingham."—Declined.
"F. J., Jersey," is thanked; but, we cannot find room for the Lines on the Royal Visit.
"A Subscriber," Wisley.—What is the Sketch intended to represent?
"F. G., Birmingham."—Impressions of the Wood-Engraving can only be had in our Journal.
"Brummagem."—Chantry had nothing whatever to do with the Great Wellington Statue.
"E. H. W."—Declined.
"J. S., Oundle."—Not prepaid.
"Juts," Dundee.—The question proposed is not suitable for discussion in our columns.
"Stupid."—Morganatica is an old Law Latin term, derived from the German Morgengabe (morning-gift, or present); and a Morganatic marriage was one in which the morning-gift (Donum Matrimonium), was received by the wife, in lieu of all other rights of rank or inheritance that might be acquired by such alliance. The name is now given to those marriages of kings or reigning princes, with females of lower or private station, by which the wife is not raised to the husband's rank, and shares none of the precedence, honours, or privileges of the sovereign dignity. It is sometimes called a marriage with the left hand: such unions have been not unfrequent among the Royal Houses of Germany.
"Peter."—We do not understand the MS.
"E. K., Kew."—We think the case of seizure cognisable by a Police Magistrate.
"H. Z., Brixton."—The liability depends upon the party with whom the agreement was specially made.
"An Old Subscriber," Bloomfield-street.—Mr. Hartley Coleridge, if we mistake not, holds an office in the Training College, Fulham-road.
"A Subscriber."—Inquire, as to the work on Villas, &c., of Mr. Weale, Architectural Bookseller, Holborn.
"A Cavalier."—The Agent is Mr. Thomas, Finch-lane, Cornhill.
"X. Y. Z."—T. Ward, Print-seller.
"N. L. M." is thanked for forwarding the Prints.
"A Subscriber," Azminster.—See the last page of our present No.

"An Artist."—If your private address be forwarded, the "colours" of the Picture shall be sent.
"An Old Subscriber."—Flugel's German Dictionary is considered one of the best.
"T. T." is recommended to apply to the nearest Banker, or Joint Stock Bank, where he will not only be advised with regard to investing his capital, but also receive the explanations which would occupy too much of our space to furnish.
RACES IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The Sketches, &c., were forwarded by Post, as directed; but, have been "returned" from the General Post Office, "for ill. postage."

BOOKS RECEIVED.—Herdsmen and Tillers of the Ground. By Mrs. Percy Sinnett.—My Own Annual, a Gift-book for Boys and Girls.—The Horse and his Rider. By Rollo Springfield.—Bogue's European Library: Lives of Michael Angelo and Raffaele.—The History of Don Quixote de la Mancha (Burns's Select Library).—Griffiths's Chemistry of the Four Seasons.—Partners for Life, a Christmas Story, by Camilla Toulmin.—Paradise Lost (Phonetic).—Ecclesiastes, or the Preacher, illuminated by J. E. Gordon.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1846.

WAR is a very different thing to make than to write about; and General Taylor, on the territory of Mexico, could enlighten many a scribe of the "States" as to the difference between a campaign in the field and a campaign upon paper. It is a wholesome check upon all men that they cannot move singly or in bodies without money; that they cannot fight unless they eat; and that, when five or six thousand troops are brought together, every difficulty that would stand in the way of one man is multiplied five thousand times. These difficulties of the field, experienced by the American army, are beginning to tell on the Treasury. They are met personally with courage and gallantry enough; but the invasion even of a desert, if it is very extensive, is hard work; add a sprinkling of enemies, not always the bravest, but who can and will fight sometimes, when they make up their minds to it, and the history of a military movement becomes by no means conquest made easy. The climate, the want of communications, and the immense territory are doing more against the American forces than the Mexicans themselves; and the enemies that are met with in such natural causes are the only foes that are invincible; they weary the most iron strength, and exhaust the most fiery courage. The French can always rout Abd-el-Kader; but the deserts and mountains remain—things against which weapons are useless. War is much easier and more decisive in results in an old community, with many centres of population, and abounding in resources, than in an imperfectly settled or unpeopled region. Mexico might have a dozen hostile armies on her territory at once, and hardly know it. Occupation of the fringes and skirts of such an empire is of very little consequence. The difficulty is how to get at the heart. By wasting money enough it may be done; and, with a proper disregard of the cost, the Americans may manage to sink as many millions sterling as they choose on the portion of Mexican soil they hold at present. If they have a fancy for a national debt, they can now make a very good beginning; but we hope the common sense of the republic, generally supposed to be sharpest where it comes in contact with money matters, will extricate them from the embarrassment they have plunged into in time. There are many symptoms of this: the peace party is gaining the majority in the elections; the Presidency of James K. Polk is drawing to a close; and the mob of office-hunters begin to look beyond him. Mr. Webster's speech at Boston, just received, is an able denunciation of the whole of the President's Mexican policy. He says distinctly that

The Mexican war is universally odious throughout the United States, and we have yet to find any Sempronius who raises his voice for it. The war, in its origin, was a Presidential war. But the Constitution declares that Congress alone shall have the power of declaring war; and I beg to know where, when, and how they so declared it?

He adds further on this point:—

Congress alone has power to declare war; and yet it is obvious, under the present construction, that if the President is resolved to involve the country in a war, he may do so. This, I say, is a great misjudgment on the part of the President; it is a clear violation of his duty; in my judgment it is an impeachable offence. The great objection to this war is, that it is illegal in its character. There has been a great violation of duty on the part of the President. He has plunged the country into war, whereas, unless in case of invasion of our actual limits, he has no right so to do. In that case of such invasion, the power does exist in the President to take measures to repel aggression. But to go out of our limits, and declare war for a foreign occupation of what does not belong to us, is no part of the power invested in our President by our Constitution. So much for the origin of the war.

It is remarkable enough, and a most gratifying proof of the value and efficiency of open discussion of such matters by the press, that this movement in America is towards the general opinion of Europe, and particularly of England, where the wild, rash policy of the President was especially condemned, and the results predicted, with singular accuracy. It was a case of the lookers-on seeing the game better than the players; payment of the stakes has opened their eyes. Mr. Webster thus pursues his subject:—

Who knows anything about the war, except that our armies have reached to Monterey, and will reach to Mexico if they can? And what then? Is the whole country to be fortified—taken possession of as American territory—a territory equal to the formation of forty new states? These are questions which it is time for us to put with sobriety and seriousness. It is time for us to know what are the objects and designs of our Government. The natural justice of a war it is, perhaps, not an American habit to consider. But it is an American habit to count the cost, and I may be indulged a moment while I look at that.

A sum in simple addition does the rest: on such questions, figures of speech are nothing to the figures of arithmetic; and Mr. Webster proves that the American Government is at the present moment spending more than double its revenue! All the old Monarchies of Europe cannot match such reckless financial profligacy. It is high time the "Spirit of the Counting-house" should step in and rectify the balance.

THE momentous 30th of November, which was last year celebrated by such a crush and crowd of railway plans poured in upon the Board of Trade, such a driving of express trains and post-horses, and such an amount of official Sabbath breaking that Ministers were obliged to promise Sir Robert Inglis never to do so again, has passed over this week almost unmarked. The requirements of the Standing Orders were completed without the slightest disturbance of that gentlemanly ease and composure which inhabit Government Offices. The transfer of the lodgment of plans from the Board of Trade to the new Railway Commission caused some mistakes, as, by some great oversight, no notice of the change had been given: parties were, therefore, sent from the Board of Trade to the office of the Commissioners as they arrived. The attendants, who had good reason to remember the 30th of November, were all rejoiced at the ease with which the day of dread was got through; and, in their good humour at being released from the larger portion of their work, could not bring themselves to believe but it was all got rid of to the new establishment: so they incontinently sent applicants with plans of canals, turnpike roads, improvements, &c., after the railways, to the same locality, from whence they were as promptly sent back again. But, short as the days are, the 30th, this time, was long enough for the work. The new lines proposed are but few; and the greater part of the Bills are applied for by old companies, for extensions and branches.

ABOLITION OF PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—On Wednesday a public meeting was held in the London Tavern, Alderman Sidney in the chair, to adopt measures to secure the total abolition of capital punishment. Messrs. Gilpin, Vincent, and several others having denounced the punishment of death as a remnant of barbarism, equally opposed to divine legislation, the law of nature, and the civilisation of the present century, a petition to Parliament against its continuance was adopted.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Baroness de Speth, left Cassiobury Park, Herts, the residence of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, on Tuesday morning, for Frogmore House, Windsor. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by the young Count Mensdorff, who, it is understood, will remain on a visit to her Royal Highness for some weeks.

DEPARTURE OF THE GRAND DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURGH STRELITZ.—Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, left London on Monday, on their return to their own dominions.

THE COUNT DE MONTMOLIN.—The Count de Montmolin, the eldest son of Don Carlos, has, during the week, received the visits of several distinguished individuals. Amongst his visitors was Lord Palmerston, who remained with him for some time. On Wednesday, the Count visited Westminster Abbey, the Temple, and Lincoln's Inn.

RETURN OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.—His Excellency Count de St. Anlaire, the French Ambassador, arrived at his residence in Manchester-square on Monday, from Paris.

BRIGHTON FASHIONABLES.—Lord Castlereagh has taken one of the largest mansions in Brunswick-square. The Earl of Fingall has taken a residence in Brunswick-terrace. The Marquis and Marchioness of Aylesbury are expected to pass the winter in Brighton. The Hon. Lady Palmer has arrived at the Bedford Hotel. The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, Lord and Lady Cottenham, &c., are prolonging their stay at Kemp Town. Sir Augustus and Lady Clifford are expected here shortly.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.—Lord George Bentinck has arrived at Knowsley, the Earl of Derby's seat in Lancashire, on a visit to Lord and Lady Stanley.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—The marriage of the Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor, third daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, with the Hon. Beilby Lawley, eldest son of Lord Wenlock, was solemnised on Saturday last at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

DEATH OF LADY ELIZABETH WHITEHEAD.—We regret to record the death of Lady Elizabeth Whitehead, the last survivor of the children of the first Earl Grey, sister of the late and aunt of the present Earl.

ILLNESS OF SIR G. COCKBURN.—We regret to state that this officer, who is staying at his country seat, High Beach, Essex, has lately experienced an attack of paralysis. We are happy, however, to add, that the latest accounts received in town are of a favourable nature.

MR. CLAUDE LASCELLES.—Mr. Claude Lascelles is steadily recovering from the effects of his late accident.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE WEATHER.

During the past week, the metropolis has been visited by frost, the first time this winter. The reading of the thermometer, in the previous part of the month, had ranged between 40 deg. and 60 deg. On the afternoon of Thursday, the 26th of November, the cold suddenly set in, and the reading of the thermometer descended to 33 deg. in the night. Since then, we have had a steady cold. The following have been the highest and lowest readings each day, as noted by good thermometers at Blackheath:—

On Friday, Nov. 27, the highest was 51 deg; the lowest was 33 deg.	
Saturday, Nov. 28, " 40 " 29½	
Sunday, Nov. 29, " 39 " 20	
Monday, Nov. 30, " 32 " 25	
Tuesday, Dec. 1, " 32 " 25	
Wednesday, Dec. 2, " 34 " 32	

It will be seen that the reading descended on Sunday night to a very low point, being 12 deg. below that of freezing water. J. G.

1846, Dec. 2nd.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held on Monday, on which occasion the President, the Marquis of Northampton, delivered his customary annual address, passing under review the progress of science during the past year. The Copley gold medal, which was happily called by Sir Humphrey Davy "the ancient olive crown of the Royal Society," was awarded to M. le Verrier, and received for him, at his request, by Sir John Herschel. One of the Royal gold medals and the Rumford gold medal were awarded to Professor Faraday, for his brilliant discoveries in magnetism, published in the Philosophical Transactions; and the second Royal gold medal was awarded to Professor Owen, for his able and elaborate paper "On the Belemnite," also published in the Philosophical Transactions. The officers and council for the ensuing year were then elected, after which the Society dined together at the Crown and Anchor.

ROYAL ACADEMY ELECTIONS.—At a meeting of the members of the Royal Academy on Tuesday last, Mr. W. E. Frost and Mr. P. F. Poole were elected associates of that body. Mr. Frost is known by a picture from "Comus," and by his "Diana Surprised by Actæon," in the exhibition of the present year. "A Scene from the Great Plague," and the "Visitation and Surrender of Syon Nursery," are two well known pictures by Mr. Poole.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The first meeting for the session, which had been postponed on account of the extensive repairs and re-decorations was held on Wednesday evening. The chief business of the evening was the reception of the reports of committees and the preliminary matters for the commencement of the business of the session. It was announced that the first meeting for illustrations would be held on Wednesday se'nnight.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The tenth anniversary meeting of this Society was held on Monday last at the Society's rooms, 20, Bedford-street, Strand, J. E. Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair. From the Report of the Council it appeared that 27 new members had been elected since the last anniversary, and that the Society now consisted of 201 members. Some thousands of very valuable specimens of British and foreign plants had been received, and would shortly be distributed to the members. The Report was unanimously adopted, after which a ballot took place for the Council for the ensuing year, when the President was re-elected, and he nominated J. Miers, Esq., F.R.S., and E. Doubleday, Esq., F.L.S., Vice Presidents.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CARLTON CLUB.—The improvements now going on at this club-house will be on a magnificent scale. The building will be considerably enlarged, and, on the completion of the whole, will present a front larger than that of its neighbour, the Reform Club.

RE-OPENING OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, PICCADILLY.—This fine ecclesiastical structure, which for a considerable time past has been undergoing repair and re-decoration, with the addition of a painted window, was re-opened for public worship last Sunday. The most noticeable feature is the painted window. This portion of the renovation of St. James's has long been contemplated, it having been proposed so far back as thirty or forty years ago to fill up the window with a copy of the Transfiguration of Raffaele; but various circumstances occurred to prevent the execution of the design, and it was only recently that effective steps were taken to carry out the long-contemplated improvements by the appointment of a committee, strengthened with the requisite funds. It appears that the views of the committee were more ambitious than the results of their labours would manifest, as it is stated that they originally fixed on a very beautiful sketch in the modern style, by Corbould, representing, in various compartments, the Birth and Death of our Saviour. The Bishop of London, however, having expressed a strong opinion in favour of a more ancient style of art, the design which has been so effectively carried out was selected. The beautiful carvings of Gibbons over the altar have been judiciously touched, bringing out more forcibly the requisite richness of the foliage, and a rail of marble has been added round the altar.

THE PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS.—A numerously-attended meeting of the Board of Guardians of St. Pancras was held on Tuesday to consider the report of the inquest held on Joseph Woodward, a child two years old. (An account of the inquest will be found under the usual head.) Mr. J. B. E. Wright was in the chair. The long detention of the poor at the workhouse before they are relieved was severely denounced. Mr. Marley contended that the inquest was unfairly conducted, and that the verdict was that of the Coroner, not the Jury. Finally, however, resolutions for ensuring a more speedy relief of the poor, in rotation, were adopted.

PARISH OF MARYLEBONE.—At a full meeting of the Board of Guardians, held on Tuesday, at the workhouse, an inquiry was instituted into the conduct of the relieving officer and inspector, with respect to the case of Louisa Mordaunt, whose death "was caused from the want of the common necessities of life." Sir J. Hamilton was in the chair. A letter from the Poor Law Commissioners was read, requesting the details of the case, and a full statement of the number and duties of the relieving and inspecting officers. Mr. Messer, Langley, the inspector, and Mackenzie, the beadle, were examined, and, after a long discussion, the two first were, by formal resolution, severely reprimanded for neglect of duty.

SHERIFFS' FUND.—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Monday at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, when the chair was taken by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Challis, who was supported by Mr. Sheriff Kennard, Mr. Alderman Johnson, the late Lord Mayor, Mr. Under Sheriff Tilliard, Mr. Deputy Bedford, Mr. Egleton, and several other of its active friends. The report recommended the appropriation of £500 from the permanent fund to the Elizabeth Fry Refuge for the Relief of Destitute Females, on the principles long advocated by the Society. Several members spoke in favour of the recommendation, which, on the proposal of the late Lord Mayor, was agreed to, and the officers and committee for the ensuing year were appointed.

ASSOCIATION FOR RELIEVING THE POOR IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—The annual general meeting of the members of the above society, which is more generally known by the name of the "City Kitchen," was held, on Wednesday night, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, the Lord Mayor in the chair. From the report it appears that the City Kitchen was opened for the season last year on the 5th of January, and remained open for twelve weeks, during which time they distributed 25,640 cwt. of coals. The Committee had discontinued the practice of giving potatoes, and had increased the quantity of coals for every ticket from 89lbs. to 112lbs. The receipts for the year amounted to £1924 13s. 9d., and the expenditure to £1917 7s. 7d., leaving a balance at the banker's of £7 6s. 2d. Alderman Wilson moved, and the Reverend J. Harding, M.A., seconded the adoption of the report. The following gentlemen were then elected as a Committee for the ensuing year:—Alderman Wilson, Alderman Gibbs, Alderman Hughes, Rev. James Harding, M.A., J. T. Bedford, Esq., G. Simpson, Esq., Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A., the Treasurer, President, and the Secretary. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

TAKING THE VEIL.—On Wednesday the ceremony for the reception of two postulants to what is termed the Order of Mercy, took place at the Chapel adjoining the Convent of Mercy, in Parker's-row, Bermondsey. It having been known that the Hon. Miss Middleton, and Miss Byrne, another lady of distinguished family, were about to seclude themselves from the world by taking the white veil of this order, long before the appointed hour a very numerous assemblage had filled the body of the chapel. After the usual ceremonies, the postulants retired for the purpose of putting off their secular dresses. These habiliments were

both alike, elegant bridal robes, each consisting of white satin, beneath a splendid robe of lace. The head-dress decorated with a profusion of orange blossoms, surmounted by elegant lace veils. During their absence, the choir, led by the Rev. Mr. Collingwood, sung the psalm "In exitu Israel." The habits were then blessed, sprinkled with holy water, and taken to the post-church. The white veil was also blessed, &c. The choir sang an Othphen; the novices slowly advancing, knelt down, and, after some further ceremony, they were invested with the white veil and the cloak of the church, and subsequently prostrated themselves before the altar, while the hymn "Veni Creator" was sung in full choir. The ceremony, which commenced at twelve did not conclude till two o'clock, and each of the young ladies, who looked in remarkably good health and spirits, answered the interrogatories of the celebrant with an exceedingly firm and clear voice, and bore the ceremony without apparent fatigue.

THE DEPOSIT OF RAILWAY PLANS AT THE BOARD OF TRADE.—Our readers will recollect that last year we had to describe a very exciting scene, which took place on the night of Sunday, the 30th of November, at the Board of Trade, in consequence of the general anxiety "to be in time" with the railway plans, &c., at the Board of Trade. The scene presented on Monday last contrasted strongly with that witnessed on the same date in 1845. The doors in Whitehall were thrown open at an early hour. In virtue of a standing order passed last session, it was necessary that all plans should be lodged before eight p.m. The new commissioners, however, had arranged to receive all lodged before midnight. But, taught by experience, the majority of promoters had this year got everything ready for lodgment a few days before. At intervals, on Monday, cabs drove up to the commissioners' rooms, and after the documents they contained had been deposited, drove off again without any appearance of bustle or excitement. The total number of lodgments of plans effected amounts to 260, being about 40 in number fewer than appeared by notice in the *Gazette*, computed at 300. The number deposited last year amounted to 678, including Scotch and Irish; so that for this session there are about half that number.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—Active preparations are being made at the Horse Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square, by fixing cattle-stalls and sheep-pens for the reception of stock intended to be exhibited for prizes. The stalls, &c., will be on an extensive scale, and the upper portion of the building will be appropriated for agricultural implements and machinery, roots, seeds, &c. The stewards of the club will appoint cattle judges, who will give their decision on the merits and breed of the stock offered for competition, and award the respective prizes on Tuesday next, December 8th, and on the following day the premises will be opened for inspection and sale of cattle, &c., and the exhibition will continue open four days successively, and will be lighted up with gas in the evening.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—The relaying of the foot pavement on this bridge and the wooden parapet is proceeding very rapidly, and it is now said that the bridge will be re-opened to the public in a fortnight.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Monday morning nearly all the bakers at the west end of the metropolis reduced the price of their bread from 8d. and 7½d. to 7d. and 6½d. the 4lb. loaf. Many of them in the neighbourhood of St. Giles's are charging as low as 6d. for bread of a similar quality. Country bread, which is not weighed to the customer, is sold at 5½d. the loaf.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending Saturday, November 28, was 944, a return considerably below both the autumnal and annual averages, in which the numbers stand respectively 1,000 and 968. During the same period 1,273 births were registered, being an excess over the mortality of 329.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER CHECK TO RAILWAY LITIGATION.

In the Court of COMMON PLEAS on Thursday, a case was tried *Lees v. Nicholson*, the result of which is calculated to check the reckless spirit of litigation against provisional committees. It was an action brought by Mr. Charles Lees, a surveyor, against Mr. William Nicholson, a gentleman residing in Manchester-street, to recover £100, being the defendant's proportion of debt, which it was alleged, as one of the provisional directors of the Southern Counties Union Railway, he owed to the plaintiff, who surveyed the line. The whole bill charged was £3250, which had been reduced by the payment of £1350. The defendant pleaded not indebted.

Mr. Sergeant Byles having stated the case, called the following witnesses:—George Pellit, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Wells, the solicitor to the company, deposed to the receipt of a letter from Mr. Nicholson, accepting his appointment as one of the provisional directors of the company, and also accepting a number of shares.

J. B. Wells, the solicitor, gave evidence as to the origin of the company, and the appointment of a surveyor.

Cross-examined: Mr. Lees, the plaintiff, was witness's brother-in-law, as was also the solicitor who brought the action. In all there were about 250 provisional directors; out of which 100, along with Mr. Nicholson, gave their consent. About 150 paid in their shares.

Joseph Lees, a sharebroker, of Manchester, deposed that the firm with which he was connected were sharebrokers of the Company, and that he had showed Mr. Nicholson the prospectus with his name on it. The note produced, with Mr. Nicholson's name written in it, was filled up by witness, but he did not see that gentleman sign it.

Dugald McFarlane, of the Register Office, produced the registry of the company. The first registration was in the name of Gadsden alone, but, subsequently, the names of a number of provisional directors were registered; among others that of Mr. Nicholson. The names were written all in one hand-writing, that of the secretary, he supposed.

Mr. Lees was recalled, and deposed to his having been present at the allotment of the shares, and that 100 were set apart for the defendant. It was, he believed, in pursuance of the letter received from the latter.

George Adam Jacobs said he was acting secretary in November last year. On the 8th of December he sent out the notices of the allotment to the applicants for shares. They were given to a clerk to be posted. The capital was fixed at £2,500,000, but out of all the shares issued, there was but £150 paid up. Not one of the provisional directors had paid anything on their shares.

Cross-examined: The panic had taken place before this time, but he could not say what the reasons were that caused an allotment of shares under such circumstances. He was not aware that the provisional board of directors were the real parties who were conducting this prosecution, in order to place all the expenses on the general provisional directors.

This being the whole of the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Cresswell, on the application of Mr. Martin, ordered the plaintiff to be nonsuited, inasmuch as there was no evidence as to the responsibility of the defendant. The decision of the Exchequer in "Wylde v. Hopkins" was the ground upon which the application of Mr. Martin was founded.

Mr. Sergeant Byles tendered a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the judges.

CROCKFORD'S CLUB-HOUSE.

In the COURT OF EXCHEQUER, on Wednesday, a case was tried—*Crockford v. Lord Maidstone*. It was an action on behalf of the plaintiff, Mrs. Sarah Crockford, executrix of the late William Crockford, who had been for many years manager of the well-known club in St. James's-street which bore his name. The action was brought to recover 20 guineas for the use and occupation of the club for the year 1840 (being 10 guineas subscription, and a similar sum, the entrance-fee on election thereto), and £75 for dinners and wines. The defendant pleaded, first, payment of £37 17s. 6d. into court, in discharge of the last-mentioned demand, and "never indebted" with respect to the remainder. In addition to those pleas, he also pleaded "that the said club was a common gaming-house."

The case lasted all day on Wednesday, and was resumed on Thursday. Evidence having been given as to the supply of the dinners, wines, &c., Mr. James addressed the Jury on behalf of Lord Maidstone, and contended that the defence had been made out.

The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up to the jury, said, that in his opinion the house in question was not a "common gaming-house" under the meaning of the Act, there being no evidence to prove it, the only evidence going to show that several members of the club did at various times play among themselves for a considerable amount, and that the custom existed to a most deplorable extent.

The Jury retired, and, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount.

Upon the Jury giving in their verdict for the full amount in the above case, The Lord Chief Baron said that he thought it a duty to call the attention of the Counsel in the case to the very loose manner in which the verdict had been returned. The verdict was for the full amount; but for a great number of the items in the bill of demand there was not a tithe of evidence in support thereof. He would, therefore, advise the Counsel upon both sides to strike out from the amount of the verdict such articles for which no evidence had been given.

The proposition of his Lordship having been acceded to by both parties, the verdict was entered by consent for the reduced sum of £54 14s. 6d., exclusive of the sum paid into Court.

ALLEGED LIBEL.—In the same Court, on Wednesday, an action was tried for an alleged libel upon Mr. W. J. O'Connell, published in the *Northern Star* and *Leeds General Advertiser*, of which Mr. Feargus O'Connor and Mr. Joshua Hobson were the registered proprietors. The libel imputed to Mr. O'Connell that he could only be seen on Sundays, as he was fearful of arrest, and that he had embezzled money entrusted to him. It was proved, on the part of the defendants, that they had made a retraction of the libellous charges. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages £50, including £5 paid into Court.

THE ROBBERIES ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The COURT OF COMMON PLEAS has been occupied several days with the case of Wareham v. France, and others. It was an action of trespass, in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages for a false imprisonment against the defendants, Mr. Vaughan France, a solicitor at Nether Stowey, Somerset; Mr. Joseph Collard, Superintendent of Police at the London station of the Great Western Railway, and Mr. Charles Nash, late clerk to Messrs. Maples and Co., solicitors, Old Jewry, by whom the plaintiff and his wife had been taken up and detained in custody for a night, on the 20th of August, 1845, on suspicion of being connected with several railway robberies, for one of which two persons, Garrett and Maynard, had been transported. The defendants put a number of pleas upon the record besides the general issue of "Not Guilty," the substance of which was, that the plaintiff was taken into custody upon reasonable suspicion of being connected with the felony committed by Maynard and Garrett. After all the evidence and the arguments of counsel had been heard, the Chief Justice entered most minutely into all the evidence, and having left the case most fully in all its aspects and bearings before the Jury, they retired to consider their verdict, which, when returned, was twofold: first, for the defendant France; secondly, for the plaintiff, as against Collard and Nash, with one farthing damages.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE INDIFFERENCE OF THE PARISH AUTHORITIES OF ST. PANCRAS.

On Monday, Mr. Mills concluded an inquiry adjourned from a few days previously, at the Victory, Albany-street, Regent's-park, respecting the death of Joseph Woodward, aged 23 months, whose death, it was alleged, was hastened by want of food.

The mother of the child stated that she resides at No. 90, Albany-street. The deceased died on the 22nd ult., after about a week's illness, during which Mr. Lambert, a surgeon, prescribed for it. Her husband had been in prison for some time for debt, and was released on the day of the child's death. During his confinement she was in great want, with two other children besides deceased. She applied for relief in the first instance on the 1st of October, at the St. Pancras Workhouse. She received an order for two loaves of bread, but represented that she was without fire or proper nourishment for the deceased child, at that time in a sickly state. Money was, however, refused her, but the asylum of the workhouse was offered to her. That she refused, because she must then lose the little occasional work she had. She went a second time to the workhouse on the 2nd of November, and was again relieved with bread, but nothing else. She received similar relief subsequently, but never received any money. Admission to the workhouse with her children was again offered to her, which she would not accept. Two of her children could eat bread, and were thankful for it; but deceased could not. She had not represented to the parish authorities that her child was ill. She only spoke of the destitution of the family. In order that her children might have a little food, she had herself, during the last seven weeks, gone for two days without any. Her chief nourishment was a little tea and dry bread. Her landlady had given her arrowroot for the deceased, and she had procured biscuits for it, but it had lost its appetite for a few days preceding its death. Before and at the time death took place, deceased had more food than it could eat. Her other children had not, but they were healthy.

Mr. Lambert, surgeon, of Albany-street, had never seen the deceased child alive, but had prescribed for it according to the symptoms described to him by the mother. Since death, he had examined the body. The child was a very small one for its age, emaciated, and deformed. He had found extensive disease of some of the internal organs, which had been the cause of its death.

Mrs. Woodward, the mother, having been recalled, stated that when she went to the workhouse, she was kept waiting, sometimes from nine, a.m., to nearly five, p.m., before she obtained the relief of a loaf or loaves. The place was crowded with applicants, kept waiting as long as she had been kept, more or less. On the day when the inquest commenced, a person from the workhouse called and inquired into her condition. He gave her 2s. and an order for two loaves, and told her, when that relief was exhausted, to apply to the workhouse.

Mr. Conlard, assistant relieving officer, here stated that he recollected the woman calling on the 15th of October, and having been relieved with bread. She made a statement, to his recollection, that her case was an urgent one. She did not apply again for 17 or 18 days. If she had applied sooner and repeatedly, and urgently, the condition of herself and family would have been inquired into, although that would have been beyond what the law permitted. She and her family belonged to Marylebone, and had been removed thither about three years ago, at the expense of the parish of St. Pancras. They were, therefore, strictly speaking, entitled to no out-door relief in St. Pancras. All that parish was bound to do, was to take them into the workhouse, and then pass them to St. Marylebone.

The Jury returned this verdict—"Died from effusion into the cavity of the chest, produced by natural causes"; and, in returning that verdict, the Jury unanimously expressed their opinion, founded on the evidence—"That certain of the relieving officers of the parish of St. Pancras have been grossly apathetic and negligent, respecting the family of which the deceased child was a member, when the direful wants of the family were made known to them on two or more occasions by the mother. The Jury further say that proper attempts were not made by the said officers to distinguish between the necessitous or the truly deserving poor in St. Pancras, and those of persons who are not so deeply in need of food, firing, and clothing, as were Mrs. Woodward and her family, living at home, during the last seven weeks. They fear that a weak and orderly manner of application disarms the said officers of all apprehension that distress is real and urgent; they condemn most strongly the wanton and cruel system of keeping large numbers of persons waiting for relief, when early and prompt attention might, by other arrangement, be given; and they consider that, in the winter season, the practice is especially wicked and injurious. Finally, the Jury hope that immediate steps will be taken in the parish, that the errors which have become manifest at this inquest, and the system of relief to the poor, may be removed, in order both to render the system more humane, and prevent the necessity, in the approaching winter, of the summoning them and their brother inhabitants to inquire into causes of death, produced by the want of the common necessities of life."

CURIOUS CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

During the last week, a fashionably-attired person, of gentlemanly appearance and address, representing himself as the Hon. Mr. Best, successfully preyed upon many of the tradesmen and innkeepers of Birmingham. An imposing "imperial," a showy gold watch, gold chain, and seals, fancifully disposed over a rich satin vest, and a rather handsome silver-headed cane, added considerably to the Hon. Mr. Best's appearance. Numerous complaints of the gentleman's exploits having come to the ears of the police, a strict inquiry was instituted, and on Wednesday night (last week) a person answering the description of the gentlemanly thief was apprehended by Sub-Inspector Tandy, of the detective force, in a house in Digbeth; but, although this person was convicted, still the complaints were as numerous as ever from the victims of the gentleman's exploits.

On Thursday evening, "The Honourable Mr. Best" called at the shop of Miss Stephens, asked change for a sovereign, and while she was complying with the blandly-polite request, he snatched the 20s. from her hand, and made a most unceremonious retreat. Information was given to the police, who now entertained no doubt of there being "two Richmonds in the field." Having obtained an accurate description of the offender's person, Inspector Glossop discovered that he had resided for nearly a week at the Nelson Hotel, "faring sumptuously every day," on turtle and the best wines, but had suddenly departed without paying his bill, and carrying along with him the identical silver-mounted cane, which he twirled with such an imposing grace. The White Horse, in Congreve-street, had also been honoured with his patronage, where he had lived equally well, and from which he departed under somewhat similar circumstances. The Clarendon Hotel was his next resort, where, after some difficulty, he was traced by Mr. Glossop, who quietly sat down in the coffee-room which the Hon. Mr. Best frequented, and waited his arrival. Meanwhile he was busy in his usual style. Going into a milliner's shop, in Bull-street, he requested to be shown two caps, as his lady wished him to purchase them for a grand dress ball. They were accordingly handed him, when, under pretence of showing them to his lady, who was looking at some things in the window, he went to the door and never returned. Livy-street was the scene of his next operations, where he succeeded in snatching 20s. from the hand of a young woman who was about to favour him with change for a sovereign. No doubt imagining that he had done a pretty fair day's work, he returned to the Clarendon, where Mr. Glossop was quietly awaiting his arrival, along with one of the detective constables. The gentleman advanced into the room with an imposing air, and sat down, but observing the constable leave the room, his suspicions evidently became excited, and he was about to follow his example, when Mr. Glossop placed his hand against the door and prevented his egress until Miss Stephens arrived, who fully identified the now crest-fallen gentleman as the Hon. Mr. Best who had robbed her of 20s. He was then taken into custody and searched, when a most miscellaneous collection of articles were found upon him, consisting of a silver spoon marked "B" (evidently purloined from some hotel), a large snuff box, two pairs of gloves, the stick which had been stolen from some shop he has been patronising, between £2 and £3, and two or three little silk purses containing programmes of the Monday evening organ performances, probably selected for their great resemblance, when folded up, to a £5 note. It does not appear that his operations have been altogether confined to this species of swindling, as several small files, seven keys, and some other articles of the apparatus of a "crack" burglar, were found in his possession. In consequence of some doubts existing in the mind of Mr. Glossop, the parties who had been victimised in the beginning of the week were then sent for, and here a scene of the most awkward and unfortunate kind occurred, for it was then discovered that the person apprehended by Sub-Inspector Tandy, sworn to by them, and committed on their evidence, was the wrong man, and that the gentleman now apprehended was the real culprit. The consternation and distress of the parties were extreme, and many of them fainted at the discovery.

The case is certainly one of the most singular which has occurred for some time, and may be followed by somewhat disagreeable consequences.

THE FORGERIES BY A POST-MASTER.—Morse, the late post-master at Barnet, charged with having forged post-office orders to the amount of nearly £3000, has been taken into custody at Ostend, where he had assumed the name of Morton.

DEATH OF THE BROTHER OF RIEGO.—On Monday, Mr. Mills resumed an adjourned inquiry, at the Coronation, Seymour-street, Euston-square, touching the death of Miguel Biego del Riego, aged 67, formerly Canon of Oviedo. His death occurred suddenly on Friday (last week), at his residence at No. 57, in the above street. Mr. Clements, surgeon, of Euston-square, who made the *post mortem* examination, stated that the cause of death was organic disease of the heart. Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, who had known deceased since 1810, when he was his guest at Oviedo, said that, from the state of deceased's health, latterly, he was not surprised at hearing of his death, and was satisfied that it resulted from natural causes. A verdict to that effect was given.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE AT THE TOWER.—About four o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, a distressing case of suicide occurred in the Tower of London. Up to a few months since, three public-houses were licensed in the Tower, one of which, namely, the Stone Kitchen, which is as ancient as the time of Henry VIII., was occupied by Mr. Lund, yeoman-warder of the fortress. Another victualler, licensed for the Tower, named Sutcliffe, also received notice under the new regulations, that his house, called the Golden-chain, close to the Iron-gate, must also be done away with on the opening of the new canten, close to the Iron-gate, must also be done away with on the opening of the new canten. The deceased, George Tidy, who was also a licensed victualler in the Tower, but not at all responsible to any of the authorities, resisted the order up to the last; and, imagining that his length of holding gave him a prescriptive right, refused to obey the injunction. Finding, however, that the order was imperative, and fearing to meet the consequences, at four o'clock on Sunday last, after having exhibited for some time symptoms of great mental distress, and frequently said he would never be taken out of that house alive, he cut his throat in his bed-room, inflicting a most frightful gash. Application was made to the nearest surgeon, but Tidy was dead.

POSTSCRIPT.

ALARMING COLLISION ON THE BOLTON RAILWAY.

A collision of a frightful character took place on Wednesday upon the Bolton division of the Manchester and Leeds Railway, whereby a ballast-train, in which were twenty-nine labourers, in the employ of the Company, was run against by a luggage-train travelling on the same line of rails, but in an opposite direction. The engine of the ballast-train was seriously damaged, and the carriage containing the work-people thrown off the rails and turned over.

The engineer and foreman of the luggage-train, seeing the opposite train approaching, shut off the steam, and had time to jump off, and escape uninjured. Assistance was procured as soon as possible, and the men, all of whom were more or less injured, were sent to their homes, where some of them at present remain in a very bad state.

The accident appears to have been occasioned by the wilful disobedience of orders by one of the engine-drivers, named Stevenson, who has been sentenced to hard labour for a month, and, in the event of the death of any of the men, he will be tried for manslaughter. The injuries received by some of the men are stated to be of a serious character.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY.

A letter from Bologna, of the 25th ult., states that, on the preceding afternoon, a disturbance, which menaced serious consequences, occurred in that city. On the 23rd, a new piece was represented at the Theatre of Bologna, entitled "Christian VIII. King of Denmark." Several passages in the piece, alluding to and reproaching foreign intervention, were loudly applauded. The following day the piece was withdrawn by authority: but, on the theatre being opened, the house was filled by a turbulent mob, who commenced by tearing up the benches and destroying the handsome mirrors and lustres of the theatre. When the work of destruction was complete they withdrew, before a military force which had been sent for had time to arrive.

It appears, by accounts from Rome, that since the visit made by the Pope to the Abbess of Minsk, at the convent in which she has found a refuge, his Holiness gave her an audience of three quarters of an hour, on the 4th of November last. These interviews of the head of the Roman Church with this persecuted witness of her faith, were understood to have been granted by Pius IX. for the express purpose of dissipating all doubt as to his belief of her story.

MEXICO.

Subsequently to the delivery of the papers by the *Britannia*, a private letter has been received, containing the following telegraphic despatch. If the contents be genuine, the communication is a most important one:—

"Office of the *Boston Times*, Nov. 16, ten o'clock.

"The *Great Western* not in."

"A LITTLE LATER FROM MEXICO.—Santa Anna seized 2,000,000 of dollars intended for English capitalists. The money was on its way to Tampico for shipment in two British steamers, when Santa Anna seized it. Another revolutionary attempt in the City of Mexico, by parties in favour of annexation to the United States. President Salas addressed the mob, and quieted them. Disensions in the Cabinet. Secretly adjourned.

"New York, Nov. 16, ten o'clock."

EGYPT.

Information has, it is said, been received from Egypt by a respectable mercantile house in Belfast, that the overflowing of the Nile has carried away 93 villages in Lower Egypt, with all the produce they contained, including a very large quantity of flax. The Government had set vigorously to work to repair the dykes.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The *Western Australia Chronicle* contains a letter from Freemantle of the 14th of September, announcing the discovery of copper ore, as well as coal, in that part of Australia. Mr. Davey, upon whose land the ore was discovered, had smelted it, and obtained a small portion of copper, and was about to make further investigations when the news left.

POLICE.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL PROOF OF AN ARTFUL ROBBERY.

At LAMBETH Office, on Monday last, *Edward Lock*, alias *Laughton*, alias *Lockie*, a man about thirty years of age, described in the police sheet as a theatrical hater, was charged with having broken out of the dwelling-house of Messrs. Martin and Co., linen-draper and silk-mercers, in the Whitechapel-road, near the London Hospital, and stolen money and securities to the amount of £310.

Mr. Pelham stated the case for the prosecution. On Friday night (last week), Mr. Thomas Martin, one of the prosecutors, deposited gold to the amount of £39 in his cash-box below, in which he placed securities and I O U's to the amount of £225 more. The box was placed as usual for security in a desk in the counting-house, a small room in the shawl department, at the rear of the premises. On the following morning, at six o'clock, Mr. Martin's attention was directed to the state of his shop and the fastenings. The street door was open, the box of the lock was off, and two bolts had been drawn back. There were two locks on the shop-door, and both had been removed. On further search, he ascertained that the cashier's desk in the shop had been forced open, and the slide of the drawer or till forced away. The counting-house door was not made fast on Friday night because the lock was out of repair. The desk appeared to be all right at the first glance, but some chips on the floor caused Mr. Thomas to institute a more rigid examination, and he soon discovered that the bottom of the desk had been cut away, and the cash-box and its contents removed through the aperture without disturbing the lid of the desk at all. There was a pane of glass taken out of the window at the back of the counting-house, where the thief had entered from a lobby. A ball of wax was inserted between the door and the door-sill, which caused it to stick fast, after it was slammed to on the exit of the burglar. The police constable on the beat pushed against the door several times during the night while going his rounds, and it appeared to be fastened in the customary manner. The suspicions against the prisoner were founded upon circumstantial evidence. He was formerly a porter in the service of the prosecutors, and was dismissed about three weeks ago. Soon after he quitted their service a screw-driver was missed; it was sought for at the time, and could not be found. On Saturday morning, after the discovery of the robbery, the screw-driver was found on the stairs leading from the cellar to the shop. Beside it was a lantern of a very peculiar description, made out of a common pepper-box. A circular hole had been made in the centre, and a taper inserted in the interior, which afforded sufficient light for the thief to carry on his operations after coming from the cellar, where he must have concealed himself all day, and till the inmates had retired to rest. The finding of the screw-driver directed suspicion to the prisoner, who hired a lodging at No. 6, Printinghouse-square, Blackfriars, on the night of Sunday, the 22nd ult. The prisoner slept there every night except Friday night. He came home at six o'clock on Saturday morning, and was admitted into the house by Mr. Morgan, another lodger. He entered the house in a very hurried manner, and Mr. Morgan, who had not seen him before, asked him who he was, to which he replied that he was a lodger, and was going into his own room. Mr. Morgan heard him enter his apartment, and saw no more of him. On Saturday evening the prisoner came home, and appeared in a very agitated state. He spoke to his landlady, Tipper, and said he was in a little trouble; that he had been taken into custody by the police with several others, about a robbery, and that he was questioned very closely as to where he lodged, and where he had been staying on Friday night. He requested Mr. Tipper to say he was at home on Friday night at half-past eleven, if any inquiries were made about him. Mr. Tipper put several questions to him, and asked him if there had been a robbery, and he said he did not know. Directly afterwards, the prisoner left Printinghouse-square and proceeded to the house of his sister, in Vine-court, Whitechapel-road, where he was immediately afterwards taken into custody. In searching the boxes of the prisoner the police constables found three files and a knife. They also found in his sister's room a mask and a hammer. A piece of the wood cut from the desk was produced, and the indentations upon it corresponded with the size of the hammer head.

Mr. Pelham's statement was confirmed by a great many witnesses, and as none of the cash, bills, &c., had been traced, the solicitor requested a remand for a week. His request was acceded to, and the prisoner was remanded till Monday next.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH AT DULWICH.

Mr. Robinson, the superintendent of the P division of the metropolitan police, attended at LAMBETH Police-Court, on Tuesday, and placed before Mr. Elliott, the magistrate, several documents which had reached him relative to the death of a youth named George James Benwell, whose body had been found in April last, in a pond near Dulwich, under exceedingly suspicious circumstances.

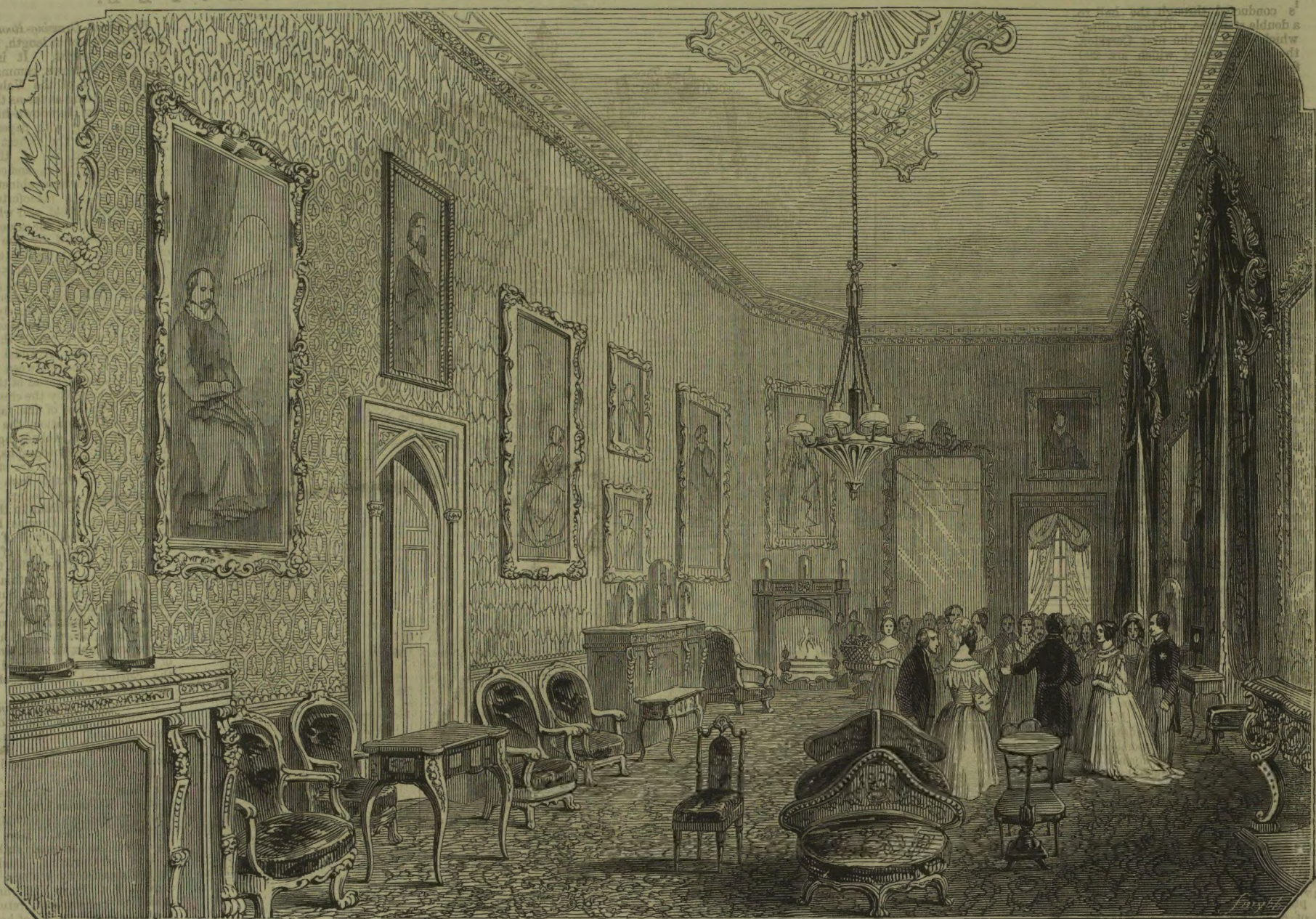
A long inquiry took place before one of the Coroners for the county of Surrey, and from the facts elicited it appeared that the deceased youth, whose friends were respectable, lived with a person of eccentric habits, named Evans, who at that time was a manufacturer of piqua, or herb tea, residing in the vicinity of Dulwich. The lad was admitted to be of cheerful and lively habit, and had been left at home in care of the house one evening, while his master and his son proceeded in a pony chaise to Sydenham, for some groceries, and on the return of the two latter, the former could not be found. On the foot-board of his bed there was a chalk writing to the effect that his body would be found in a pond close by. This caused Evans and his son to go to the pond, and on reaching it they found a board floating on the water, with the following written in chalk, in a legible and bold hand: "The body of George Benwell will be found near this." The pond, as it was called, but which was nothing more than a shallow stagnant pool, was, in consequence, searched, and the lifeless body of the unfortunate youth was found in the centre with a 28lb. weight made fast round the neck, and both the hands made fast; but, while one wrist was tied fast, the other was secured by a running noose, so that it was not impossible for the deceased himself to have accomplished the fastening, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Some weeks after, the case was brought under the notice of Mr. Elliott at this Court, when circumstances of a suspicious tendency were disclosed, but not sufficient directly to implicate any individual.

A female named Theobald, who had been a witness in the former case, and who has taken much trouble in the matter, has latterly forwarded to Mr. Robinson several written communications, and amongst them some writing from a near relative of the deceased, which bore a similarity to the chalk writing spoken of in the inquest.

Mr. Elliott, after carefully reading over all the documents placed before him, and comparing the writings, admitted that there was a similarity, but still did not think that this would be sufficient at present to bring home the guilt to the parties suspected, but desired the police would keep the case in view.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.



THE GREAT DRAWING-ROOM.

THE INTERIOR OF ARUNDEL CASTLE.

Of this ancient seat of "the head of all the Howards" we engraved three fine exterior views in No. 180 of our Journal; together with a brief outline of its eventful history. Since the great work of its re-edification was commenced by Charles, the eleventh Duke of Norfolk, and second cousin to the present Duke, a sum exceeding half a million of money must have been expended in the great work.

To the present noble representative of the family, however, attaches the merit of having rendered complete, or nearly so, the improvements commenced by his predecessors. The intimation of the present Royal Visit, if we remember rightly, was conveyed to the Duke of Norfolk nearly two years since; and, during the interval, the noble owner of Arundel has caused the interior of the Castle to be refitted in a style of gorgeous magnificence for the proper reception by England's premier

Duke of his Sovereign and her Royal Consort. His Grace's official position as Earl Marshal may have led to the expectation of much magnificence; but we question whether the completeness and splendour of the appointments had been, in any instance, anticipated; for not a single apartment had been opened prior to the Royal Visit.

We shall now proceed to detail the principal apartments.

The Corridor.—Entering the Castle from the court-yard, the visitor



THE GREAT DINING-ROOM.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.

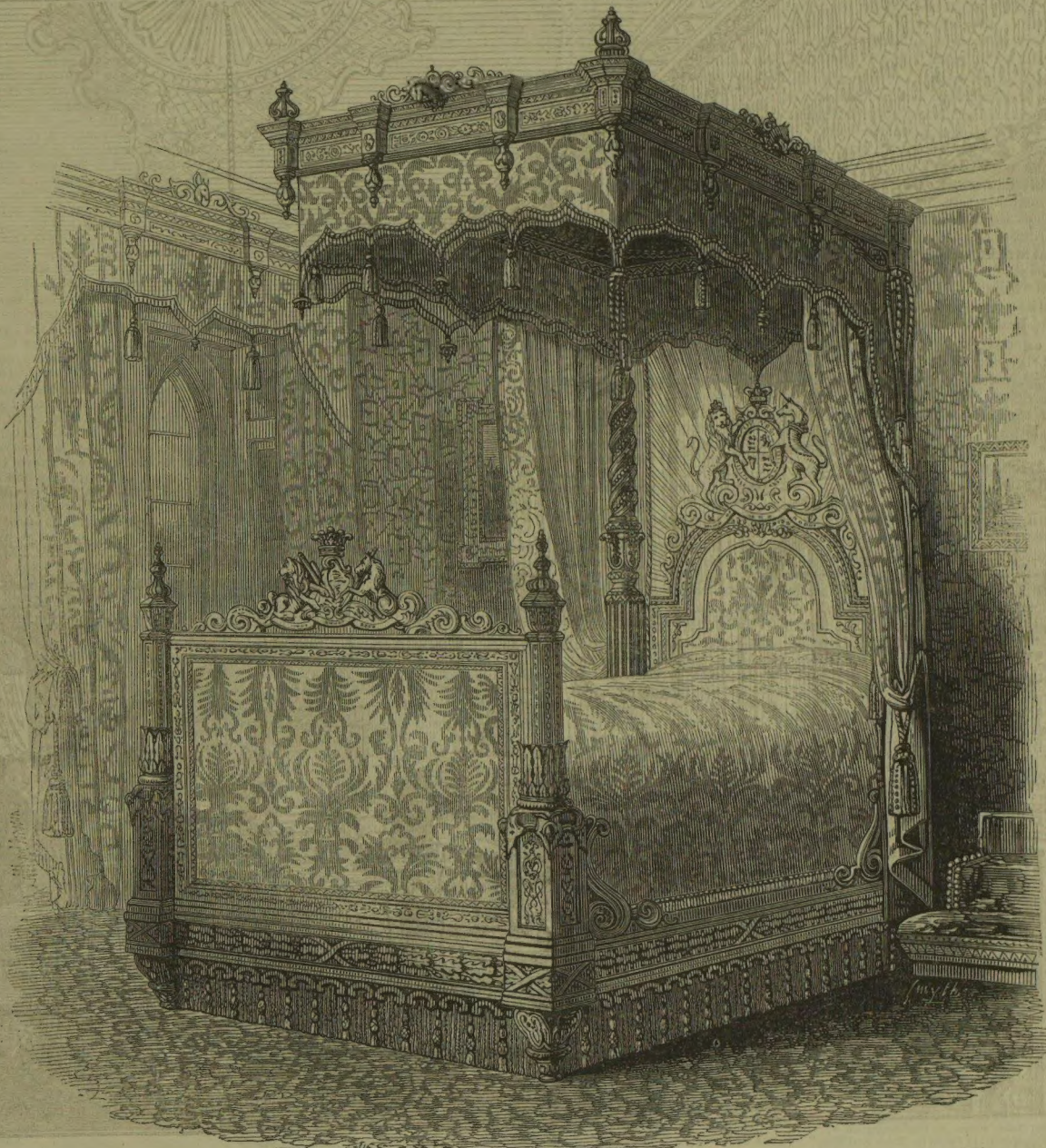
is conducted through the hall to a double staircase, with brass railing, which leads to the first Corridor, the dimensions of which are 200 feet by 12 feet. This gallery is crowded with the choicest works of art, including a variety of exquisite specimens of sculpture; among the latter should be particularly mentioned two busts of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, placed at the top of the staircase, and a full length figure of the Lady Adeliza Fitzalan Howard, at the southern extremity of the Corridor; all executed by Francis, in his best style. The Chair of Recognition, used by her Majesty upon the occasion of her coronation, and presented by the Queen to the Duke of Norfolk, as Hereditary Earl Marshal of the Kingdom, is also preserved here. It bears the following inscription:—"The Queen to the Earl Marshal." It is of oak, and the cushion and panel are covered in blue silk velvet.

The effect, on entering this Corridor, is very fine. It is separated from the stair-case by five stone arches, alternately semi-circular and pointed, and enriched with the billet and star Norman mouldings; the capitals of the supporting columns being foliated with the oak, rose, vine, and strawberry. The stairs are of stone, and the railings of brass, in the design of intersecting arches.

From this point, a single flight ascends to a handsome triple window, light with the chevron ornament and roses; and flanked by handsome canopied niches, containing busts of Cromwell and Charles the First. Here the stairs again branch in two other divisions to the Upper Corridor, of similar dimensions to the Lower, and fitted in corresponding style.

Returning to the Corridor, from it are entered the *Barons' Hall*, a superb room, 115 feet in length by 35 in width, and of proportionate height; the roof being formed of Spanish chesnut, in a masterly style of workmanship. This apartment being in an unfinished state, could not be brought into service during her Majesty's visit.

The *Banqueting Room* was originally the ancient Chapel of the Castle. Over the fireplace in this apartment is a fine portrait of the present Duke of Norfolk, when Earl of Arundel and Surrey, in his robes as a page at the Coronation of George IV., by Hayter. Other portraits of Charles, thirteenth Duke of Norfolk; of Henry Frederick Howard Lord Mowbray and Maltravers; of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey; and of Henry Fitzalan; and of Lord Maltravers, also, grace the walls of this room. The Music Gallery is enriched by exquisite carvings, and furnished with gilt music stands, formerly used in Westminster Abbey. But the most striking effect is produced by a vast window, 27 feet in height, in which are two paintings, on plate-glass, of the Mercy Seat and the Inner Temple. The appointments of this room are truly gorgeous. The



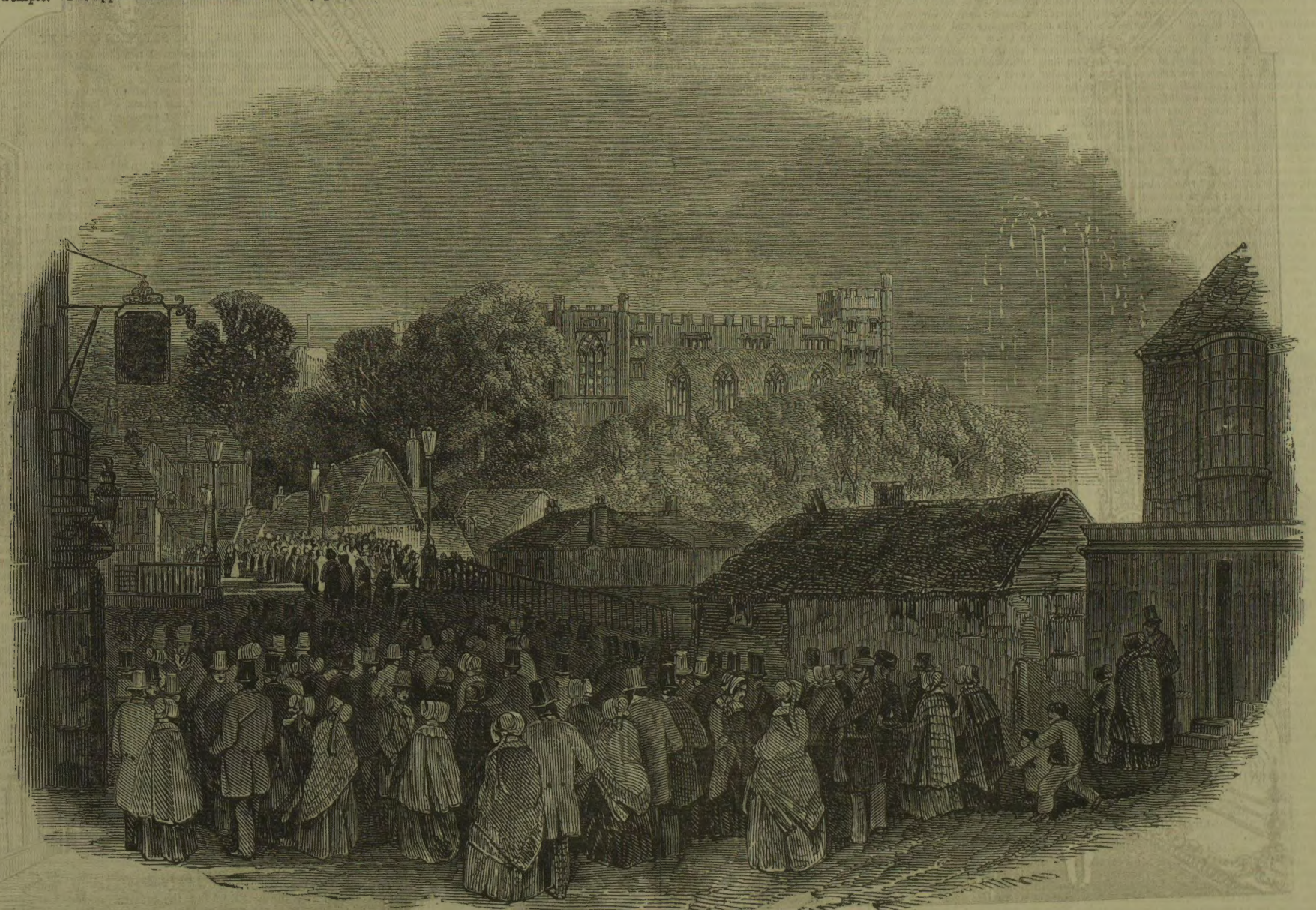
THE SUPERB STATE BED.

candelabra are silver-gilt, the service principally of gold; besides which, there are on the table, a representation in silver, a foot and a half in height, on a pedestal of silver-gilt, of Henry VIII. meeting Francis I. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold; and a representation of the same size and in the same style of art, of a Norman Crusader and a Saracen in conflict. In addition to this, are six gold coronation cups a foot in depth and 7 or 8 inches in diameter

The *Great Drawing-Room* is upwards of 60 feet in length, and proportionate height. It is lit by four noble windows, commanding a pleasing view of the Vale of the Arun, extending as far as the Miller's Tomb, on Highdown-hill. The walls are hung with paper of gold and green, of the richest design. The furniture is of the most gorgeous description, and comprises buhl and marqueterie cabinets, tables, lounges, &c.; a pianoforte, richly ornamented in gold and white enamel; pier tables of the same description, surmounted by the richest china vases and elaborate clocks. The curtains and chair coverings are of splendid crimson and gold silk damask. The chimney-pieces are of Carrara marble, profusely ornamented and embattled; each bearing, in a centre panel, the Ducal crest, and the Arundel Horse. Mirrors are placed between the windows and at either end of the room, each surmounted by the crests of the various branches of the family, in ornamental decoration, the greater portion of which, embodying the armorial bearings, autographs, and insignia of the family, are stated to have been executed from designs furnished by the ladies of the family. The portraits in this room include those of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, by Holbein; of Henry Howard, the Sixth Duke; of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, the celebrated collector; of Alethia Talbot, Countess of Arundel and Surrey; of Mary Fitzalan, Duchess of Norfolk; of Ludovick Stuart, Duke of Richmond; and, above all in historical interest, of John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk of the Howard family, the celebrated "Jockey" of Shaksperian celebrity.

The *Small or Ante Drawing-Room* is connected with the room just described and furnished in similar style: it contains several paintings, among which are an original cabinet painting of Richard III., for which the Duke of Norfolk has refused 3000 guineas; of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, by Vandyke; and Mary and Elizabeth of York. Here is also deposited the original full-length portrait of Christina, Duchess of Milan, painted by Holbein at the command of Henry VIII., and who, it will be remembered, returned to him, on the solicitation of her hand, the memorable answer, that *had she more than one head it should be at his service*. Of more immediate interest, however, are three portraits of her Majesty Queen Victoria, at the respective ages of four, ten, and nineteen years, all painted by Fowler. Here, also, is a fine portrait of the present Duke of Norfolk, by Pickersgill. On the table is a copy of a matchless work by Rubens, relating to some members of the Howard family.

On the opposite side of the Corridor is the *Library*, 120 feet in length by 24 in width. It is entirely fitted with mahogany, exquisitely veined. The bookcases and reading galleries are supported by fifteen



ILLUMINATION OF THE CASTLE AND TOWN OF ARUNDEL.

columns, wrought out of the finest solid mahogany, highly polished. The ceiling is formed out of the same material, enriched with exquisite carvings of fruit and foliage, &c. The library contains, in addition to a rare collection of manuscripts, about 14,000 volumes. The draperies are of rich crimson velvet, and the effect of the whole is rich; though we scarcely admire the employment in a Gothic building of mahogany, which has been known in this country but a century and a quarter.

A second staircase leads to another Corridor of equal extent with that just described, and in the same manner studded with pictures and works of art. In the eastern wing of this Corridor is the suite of apartments which has been prepared for her Majesty and her Royal Consort. It consists of six rooms, furnished in a style of regal splendour, every item throughout the suite being new for the occasion. The draperies and furniture coverings are of the richest silk damask, in white enamel and gold.—Her Majesty's Dressing-Room contains some choice bits of the scenery of Arundel, painted by Copley Fielding; and a fire-screen, beautifully worked with the Norfolk arms.—The Queen's Private Sitting-Room has a matchless burl cabinet and writing-desk; several portraits of the juvenile branches of the Royal Family; and two unrivalled specimens of Prout's pencil: "Munich" and "Milan."—The Royal Breakfast-Room displays a series of etchings by the present Duchess of Norfolk; they are much admired for freedom and beauty of touch.

The Royal State Bed has been built expressly for this Visit: it is of highly artistic design, with lavish brilliancy of decoration. It is of white and gold, and richly carved throughout, surmounted by a gorgeous canopy, in the centre of which rises a dome, formed of gold-coloured satin, interlaced and looped with thick rope of gold. In the corners of the interior of the canopy, appear the letters "V. R." in gilt carving, laid upon and relieved by white satin. The head pillars which support the canopy are beautifully carved; and the twisted reeds of the upper part of the columns are intertwined with strings of pearls, producing a remarkably pleasing and elegant effect. The cornice which encloses the canopy is ornamented at the angles with carved Imperial crowns; and in the centre of the sides and front appears the Horse of Arundel, with an oak-branch in his mouth, and supported by a series of elaborate scroll-work. The head of the Bedstead is beautifully rayed in gold-coloured silk, and the head-board is covered with crimson brocade, surmounted by the Royal Arms, exquisitely carved; together with a profusion of the flowers and leaves of the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The foot-board is also richly carved, and surmounted by the Ducal Arms, beautifully chiselled, and richly gilt; the foot-rails, &c., are literally covered with carved and gilt oak-leaves; and the bases are of heavy crimson-silk bullion fringe, interspersed with gold-coloured silk hangings. The draperies of the Bed are of rich crimson and gold brocade, lined with gold-coloured satin; the shaped balances being looped with massive silk-ropes tassels, and trimmed with gold bullion fringe. Altogether, the State Bed has a most splendid effect. The window-curtains correspond with the Bed. In this chamber, too, is a richly-carved screen, worked with the Sutherland arms. The walls throughout this suite are hung with paper richly and tastefully gilt; and, in addition to the pictures already described, present several splendid mirrors and works of art. The State Bed and Furniture of the Royal Bed and Dressing Rooms have been designed and executed by Mr. Morant, of 91, New Bond-street, and they are in artistic taste rarely equalled.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ARUNDEL CASTLE.

Where Arun's gentle wavelets glide
Beneath the Howards' hoary keep,
Still towering in its Saxon pride,
Where all its pristine glories sleep;
There floats upon the free-born breeze
Britannia's standard bright and high;
And shouts are echoing to the seas
Of Britain's heartfelt loyalty.

The Queen has come! The Premier-Duke
Receives with joy his Sovereign Liege,
In the old halls which often shook
With the wild work of sack and siege.
Whence "Norfolk's Jock," and "Bellet Will!"
Off sallied with their gallant train.
Their noble blood flows purely still,
Their blazon is without a stain.

And the old Keep looks bravely now,
A myriad lights illumine its walls,
And gladness glides the people's brow,
In humble cot, or princely hall.
The Queen is loved. Her "heartsed throne"
Sours as the proud cliff o'er the wave.
A noble empire hails their own
Queen of the beautiful and brave!

Honour eternal to the crest,
And homage to the patriot crown,
That well obey high Heaven's behest,
Unmov'd by Faction's smile or frown!
This, the true link to bind the men
Who rally round our banner free—
From Indus' source, to Highland glen—
Fair Queen! to strike for Thine and Thee!

LITERATURE.

LCRETIA; OR, THE CHILDREN OF NIGHT. By the Author of "Rienzi," &c. 3 vols. Saunders and Otley.

Somewhat more than three years since, Sir Bulwer Lytton took leave of the public as a writer of fiction, in a work of less than his wonted brilliancy and success. The withdrawal was not altogether "well graced;" so that we are happy again to meet "the Author of Rienzi" in the field wherein he has achieved so much for the gratification, and, let us hope, for the humanising, of his many thousand readers. To this retracing he seems to have been induced by a desire to work out "the strange and secret ways through which that Arch-ruler of Civilisation, familiarly called 'Money,' insinuates itself into our thoughts and motives, our hearts and actions; affecting those who undervalue as those who over-estimate its importance; ruining virtues in the splendour of no less than engendering vices in the miser." This design Sir Bulwer Lytton had attempted to realise upon the stage; but, although he succeeded to a popular extent, he was not satisfied with the result; and, in the work before us, he again takes up the great subject, uniting with it some exhibition of what seems a principal vice in the human condition, the emulous chase for happiness or fame, fortune or knowledge, which is characteristic of that crisis of society at which we have arrived. The vice to which Sir Lytton alludes is Impatience—"that eager desire to press forward, not so much to conquer obstacles, as to elude them; that gambling with the solemn destinies of life, seeking ever to set success upon the chance of a die; that hastening from the wish conceived to the end accomplished; that thirst after quick returns to ingenious toil, and breathless spurtings along short cuts to the goal, which we see everywhere around us; characterising the books of our writers, the speeches of our statesmen, no less than the dealings of our speculators, seem, I confess," says the author, "to constitute a very diseased and very general symptom of the times." This portion is sought to be wrought out in the histories of two criminals, existing in our own age, "remarkable whether from the extent and darkness of the guilt committed—whether from the glittering accomplishments and lively temper of the one, or the profound knowledge and intellectual capacities of the other." These are "the Children of Night;" the crimes related in the work took place within the last seventeen years; there is no exaggeration, we are assured, as to their extent, no great departure from their details, and the means employed have their foundation in literal facts. In the more salient points, a history is related, not a fiction invented.

The work opens with a "Prologue to the First Part," or, it is rather, an Apologue, in which a glimpse is gained of the futurity of the work, through the medium of one of the orgies of popular vengeance so common in the Reign of Terror. This is vividly drawn.

The narrative then commences with "A Family Group," at a fine old place, of the age of James the First:—

"Upon the terrace, and under cover of a temporary awning, sat the owner, Sir Miles St. John, of Langton, a comely old man, dressed with faithful precision to the costume which he had been taught to consider appropriate to his rank of gentleman, and which was not yet wholly obsolete and eccentric. His hair, still thick and luxuriant, was carefully powdered, and collected into a club behind. His nether man attired in grey breeches and pearl-coloured silk stockings; his vest of silk, opening wide at the breast, and showing a profusion of frill, slightly sprinkled with the pulvilo of his favourite martinière; his three-cornered hat, placed on a stool at his side, with a gold-headed crutch-cane—hat made rather to be carried in the hand than worn on the head, the diamond in his shirt breast, the diamond on his finger, the ruffles at his wrist—all bespoke the gallant who had dined with Lord Chesterfield, and supped with Mrs. Clive. On a table before him were placed two or three decanters of wine, the fruits of the season, an enamelled snuff-box, in which was set the portrait of a female—perhaps the Chloe or Phillis of his early love-ditties; a lighted taper, a small china jar containing tobacco, and three or four pipes of homely clay—for cherry-sticks and meerschaums were not then in fashion; and Sir Miles St. John, once a gay and sparkling beau, now a popular country gentleman, great at county meetings and sheep-shearing festivals, had taken to smoking, as in harmony with his bucolic transformation. An old setter lay dozing at his feet; a small spaniel—old, too—was sauntering lazily in the immediate neighbourhood, looking gravely out for such stray bits of biscuit as had been thrown forth to provoke him to exercise, and which, hitherto, had escaped his attention. Half seated, half reclined on the balustrade, apart from the Baronet, but within reach of his conversation, lolled a man in the prime of life, with an air of unmistakable and sovereign elegance and distinction. Mr. Vernon was a guest from London; and the London man, the man of clubs, and dinners, and routs—of noon loungings through Bond-street, and nights spent with the Prince of Wales, seemed stamped not more upon the carelesslessness of his dress, and upon the worn expression of his delicate features, than upon the listless *ennui* which characterized both his face and attitude, appeared to take pity on himself for having been entrapped into the country. * * * * * Further on, and near the steps descending into the garden, stood a man in an attitude of profound abstraction; his arms folded, his eyes bent on the ground, his brows slightly contracted; his dress was a plain black surtout, and pantaloons of the same colour; something both in the fashion of the dress, and still more in the face of the man, bespoke the foreigner."

The latter is Olivier Dalbard, a Provençal, a man of considerable learning and rare scientific attainments, who had taken some part in the French Revolution, and possessed the esteem of Robespierre. He had been tutor in the house of the Marquis de G—, whom he had accompanied to Langton, where he was provided for as secretary and librarian to Sir Miles St. John, and teacher of languages to Sir Miles's favourite niece. Dalbard had under his charge an orphan

boy of some ten or twelve years old—whom Sir Miles was not long in suspecting, and rightly, to be the scholar's son:—

"Such, and rightly, was in truth the relationship between Olivier Dalbard and Honoré Gabriel Varney—a name significant of the double and illegitimate origin—a French father, an English mother; dropping, however, the purely French appellation of Honoré, he went familiarly by that of Gabriel. Half way down the steps stood the lad, pencil and tablet in hand, sketching. Let us look over his shoulder—it is his father's likeness—a countenance in itself not very remarkable at the first glance, for the features were small; but, when examined, it was one that most persons, women especially, would have pronounced handsome, and to which none could deny the higher praise of thought and intellect. A native of Provence, with some Italian blood in his veins—for his grandfather, a merchant of Marseilles, had married into a Florentine family settled at Leghorn—the dark complexion, common with those in the south, had been subdued, probably by the habits of the student, into a bronzed and steadfast paleness, which seemed almost fair by the contrast of the dark hair which he wore unpowdered, and the still darker brows which hung thick and prominent over clear grey eyes. Compared with the features, the skull was disproportionately large, both before and behind; and a physiognomist would have drawn conclusions more favourable to the power than the tenderness of the Provençal's character, from the compact closeness of the lips and the breadth and massiveness of the iron jaw. But the son's sketch exaggerated every feature, and gave to the expression a malignant and terrible irony, not now, at least, apparent in the quiet and meditative aspect."

Gabriel himself, though of girlish complexion, bore something hard in the lip, and bold, though not open, in the brow. "All the hereditary keenness and intelligence were stamped upon his face at the above moment; but the expression had also a large share of the very irony and malice which he had conveyed to his caricature."

In a distant part of the grounds were a pair of characters who must next be introduced:—

"The one was a young man, whose simple dress and subdued air strongly contrasted the artificial graces and the modish languor of Mr. Vernon; but though wholly without that nameless distinction which sometimes characterises those conscious of pure race, and habituated to the atmosphere of courts, he had at least Nature's stamp of aristocracy in a form eminently noble, and features of manly, but surpassing beauty, which were not rendered less engaging by an expression of modest timidity. He seemed to be listening with thoughtful respect to his companion, a young female by his side, who was speaking to him with an earnestness visible in her gestures and her animated countenance. And though there was much to notice in the various persons scattered over the scene, not one, perhaps—not the graceful Vernon—not the thoughtful scholar, nor his fair-haired, hard-lipped son—not even the handsome listener she addressed—no, not one there would so have arrested the eye, whether of a physiognomist or a casual observer, as that young girl—Sir Miles St. John's favourite niece and presumptive heiress."

The young man is William Mainwaring, "without ancestry or career," who dares not aspire to the hand of Sir Miles's niece, Lucretia Claverling, on account of the Baronet's pride of family, almost the leading attribute of his character. The pair separate, and Dalbard seizes upon the opportunity to declare his passion for Lucretia. We quote a portion of their dialogue:—

"Mr. Vernon, I did not speak of him!" Lucretia gazed hard upon the Provençal's countenance—gazed with that unquenching air of triumph with which a woman who detects a power over the heart she does not desire to conquer, exults in defeating the reasons that heart appears to her to prompt. "No," she said, in a calm voice, to which the venom of secret irony gave stinging significance—"no, you spoke not of Mr. Vernon; you thought that if I looked round—if I looked nearer—I might have a fairer choice." "You are cruel—you are unjust," said Dalbard, falteringly. "If I once presumed for a moment, have I repeated my offence? But," he added, hurriedly, "in me—much as you appear to despise me—in me, at least, you would have risked none of the dangers that beset you if you seriously set your heart on Mainwaring." "You think my uncle would be proud to give my hand to Monsieur Olivier Dalbard?" "I think and I know," answered the Provençal, gravely, and disregarding the taunt, "that if you had deigned to render me—poor exile that I am!—the most enviable of men, you had still been the heiress of Langton." "So you have said and urged," said Lucretia, with evident curiosity in her voice; "yet how, and by what art—wise and subtle as you are—could you have won my uncle's consent?" "That is my secret," returned Dalbard gloomily; "and since the madness I indulged in for ever—since I have so schooled my heart, that nothing, despite your sarcasm, save an affectionate interest which I may call paternal, rests there—let us pass from this painful subject. Oh, my dear pupil, be warned in time! know love for what it really is, in the dark and complicated history of actual life, a brief enchantment, not to be disdained, but not to be considered the all in all. Look round the world, contemplate all those who have married from passion—ten years afterwards, whether has the passion flown? With a few, indeed, where there is community of object and character, new excitements, new aims, and hopes, spring up; and, having first taken root in passion, the passion continues to shoot out in their fresh stems and fibres. But deceive yourself not; there is no such community between you and Mainwaring. What you call his goodness, you will learn hereafter to despise as feeble; and what in reality your mental power, he soon, too soon, will shudder at as unwomanly and hateful." "Hold!" cried Lucretia, tremulously. "Hold! and if he does, I shall owe his hate to you—to your lessons—to your deadly influence!" "Lucretia, no!—the seeds were in you! Can cultivation force from the soil that which it is against the nature of the soil to bear? 'I will pluck out the weeds! I will transform myself!' 'Child, I defy you!' said the scholar, with a smile, that gave to his face the expression his son had conveyed to it. 'I have warned you, and my task is done.'"

Dalbard having left Lucretia, Vernon, after a conversation with the Baronet, sauntered towards the heiress:—

"But she, perceiving his approach, crossed abruptly into one of the alleys that led to the other side of the house; and he was either too indifferent, or too well-bred, to force upon her the companionship which she so evidently shunned. He threw himself at length upon one of the benches in the lawn, and, leaning his head upon his hand, fell into reflections, which, had he spoken, would have shaped themselves somewhat thus into words:—'If I must take that girl as the price of this fair heritage, shall I gain or lose? I grant that she had the finest neck and shoulders I ever saw out of marble; but far from being in love with her, she gives me a feeling like fear and aversion. Add to this, that she has evidently no kinder sentiment for me than I for her; and if she once had a heart, that young gentleman has long since coaxed it away. Pleasant auspices these, for matrimony, to a poor invalid, who wishes at least to decline and to die in peace! Moreover, if I were rich enough to marry as I pleased—if I were what, perhaps, I ought to be, heir to Langton—why, there is a certain sweet Mary in the world, whose eyes are softer than Lucretia Claverling's; but that is a dream! On the other hand, if I do not win this girl, and my poor kinsman give her all or nearly all his possessions, Vernon Grange goes to the usurers, and the King will find a lodging for the most, and can only hope, therefore, that dear stout old Sir Miles may outlive me. At thirty-three, I have worn out fortune and life; little pleasure could Langton give me; brief pain the Bench. Fore Gad, the philosophy of the thing is on the whole against sour looks and the noose!' Thus deciding in the progress of his reverie, he smiled, and changed his position. The sun had set—the twilight was over—the moon rose in splendour from amidst a thick copse of mingled beech and oak; the beams fell full on the face of the miser, and the face seemed yet paler, and the exhaustion of premature decay yet more evident by that still and melancholy light: all ruins gain dignity by the moon. This was a ruin nobler than that which painters place on their canvases—the ruin, not of stone and brick, but of humanity and spirit; the wreck of man, prematurely old, not stricken by great sorrow, not bowed by great toil, but fretted and mined away by small pleasures and poor excitements—small and poor, but daily, hourly, momentarily at their gnome-like work. Something of the gravity and the true lesson of the hour and scene, perhaps, forced itself upon a mind little given to sentiment, for Vernon rose languidly, and muttered, 'My poor mother hoped better things from me. It is well, after all, that it is broken off with Mary! Why should there be any one to weep for me? I can the better die smiling, as I have lived.'"

We have thus, for the present, glanced at the majority of the leading characters; next week, we shall proceed with the action of the story.

THE ILLUSTRATED MUSICAL ALMANAC, a Visiting Table-book and Drawing-Room Annual, for 1847. Edited, and the songs written by F. W. N. BAYLEY. (Music size.) Hurst.

This elegant Annual is a perfectly novel combination of Music, Illustration, and Comic humour, in all their attractive varieties. First, we have six Original Songs, with music composed by Wallace, Hatton, Balfie, Crouch, Alexander Lee, and Florimel; next, six new Songs for Music; besides an Almanack, and a Comic Page for each month. We have quoted one of the songs of the first class; the comicities, all musical, we have not room to transfer; they are full of pun and piquancy.

The illustrations comprise three whole page compositions, by Kenny Meadows and Philz; as many large music heads, by Philz, Weigall, and Warren. The Comic pages are headed and bordered with shoals of engraved facetiae (nearly one hundred), by James Doyle, H. G. Hine, and A. Crowquill; and there are six Portraits of Eminent Composers, by Hammerton; all good likenesses.

This bare enumeration will suggest to the reader that there is no lack of graphic or musical attractions in this new Almanack. We conclude with a specimen song:—

LOVE AND PRAYER.

'Tis day! a sweet breath from the skies
Fills all the summer air;
My heart is warm'd to pity,
And ask of God to let it gleam
Its glory on thy heart.

'Tis night! the holy moon and stars
Shed silver on my way,
And still amid their soothing glow,
My spirit turns to pray.

I pray that my star may be thine,
While we must dwell apart,
And ask of God to let it gleam
Its glory on thy heart.

'Tis darker now, the weary lights
Behind their curtains creep,
And I by slumber's drowsy throne,
Have hid my eyes in sleep.
Still faintly, at the last, I breathe
My way to sleep in prayer;
God's answer in a vision comes—
I dream; and thou art there!

ANOTHER BRIDGE ACROSS THE THAMES.—Application is intended to be made to Parliament next session, for leave to construct a bridge from the church at Lambeth, to the opposite shore at Westminster; the want of which has been much felt by the increasing population on both sides of the river.

MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.

On Tuesday, the demolition of the interior of Covent Garden Theatre was commenced. It is proposed to extend considerably the space for the audience portion, by taking down the present tiers of boxes and galleries, and by throwing back the façade of the interior several feet, to increase the area of the pit. Two stone staircases are to be built from the level of the corridor round the proposed pit-boxes, up to the highest tier of private boxes. The gallery entrance will remain at the Covent Garden Piazza, totally distinct from the entrances to the pit, stalls, and boxes, which will be formed entirely in the front of the edifice in Bow-street. A tram road for carriages will be constructed under the portico, entering on the southern side, and driving out at the northern or Long Acre extremity, thus gaining an important advantage for the company, who will alight from their carriages at the very doors, instead of being compelled, as heretofore, to descend at the pavement, which must be crossed, the steps of the portico ascended, and some yards more passed over before the visitors reach the interior of the theatre. The entrance in Hart-street, hitherto reserved for the proprietors of the property-boxes, and of the private-boxes on the western side, will be set apart for the future, solely for the use of the Royal Family. Alterations are to be made in the grand staircases to amalgamate with the new and increased facilities for ingress and egress. The accesses and approaches to every portion of the audience accommodation will be made fire-proof; and, by having level floors and separate doors for going in and out, the annoyance of opposing streams will be avoided. Ample space has been provided for retiring, waiting, and refreshment rooms. We may add that the size of the theatre has been completely misunderstood, owing to the original architect having built so small an interior to such large exterior walls; but, when the new plans are completed, Covent Garden will be the largest theatre in the metropolis, in every respect, and by an increase of the comforts of the visitors, as more space has been allowed for the stalls, and the private boxes will be higher and broader than at any other establishment.

Benedict Albano, Esq., civil engineer, who has been engaged in divers great public works in this and other countries, has prepared the plans, which will be executed under his sole direction. These plans have been submitted to the authorities under the Metropolitan Building Act, and to the Commissioners of Pavements as regards the new road under the portico, by the alteration in which the foot passengers will gain some additional feet of pavement; and official approval has been duly signified. Mr. Albano's attention has been directed, especially, to the principles of acoustics, of ventilation, and of lighting the theatre.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's Oratorio of "Solomon" was performed on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, Miss Birch singing the music of the Queen, Mr. Phillips and Miss M. Williams dividing that assigned to Solomon—it was originally, strangely enough, written for a soprano; Mr. Lockey, Zedek, the Priest; and Miss A. Williams the music allotted to the Second Woman in the Judgment scene. Owing to the absurdity of the poem, the work is tiresome in the performance, although relieved by some sublime choruses—such as "From the Censor," "Thus rolling surges," "Then at once thy rage remove," "Praise the Lord," &c. The picturesque chorus terminating the first part, "May no rash intruder," was encored; but its style is more secular than sacred. The leading vocalists exerted themselves with much ability; the airs, however, are so filled with old-fashioned and monotonous divisions, that they were tiresome vocal exercises to listen to. On the whole, the execution was creditable to the amateurs, despite of the occasional uncertainty and wavering, and the tendency of the conductor to drag the pieces. The "Messiah" will be given on Friday next, with Mme. Caradiri Allan, Miss Hawes, Manvers, and Phillips.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

At the third Concert, Mr. C. E. Horsley was the Director, and Mr. H. Brinley Richards the accompanist. The novelties in the scheme were a clever MS. Quintet in C Minor for pianoforte (Mr. H. Westrop), two violins (E. W. Thomas and Watson), tenor (Hill), and violoncello (Lucas), composed by the first-mentioned Professor; a dry Trio in F (MS.), for pianoforte, and violoncello, composed by Mr. C. E. Stephens, and played by him, Messrs. E. Thomas and Lucas; and a MS. Song, "The Erl King's Kiss," a Schubertian effusion from Benedict, sung by Mr. Ferrari, the words by E. Fitzball, Esq. Mozart's Overture, in C Minor, adapted from one of his Quintets, was nicely played by Messrs. Nicholson and G. Horton (oboes), Lazarus and Key (clarionets), Jarrett and Hooper (horns), and Keating and Johnstone (bassoons). The greatest treat of the evening was Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat, Op. 12, for two violins, tenor, and violoncello, admirably rendered by Messrs. E. W. Thomas, Watson, Hill, and Lucas. Mr. Wrighton, a pleasing tenor, sang Beethoven's Song of "Beating Heart," Miss A. Hill sweetly warbled a Scotch Ballad, by Mr. A. Mitchell, "The Clyde softly flowing," and Miss H. Groom sang Mr. W. C. Macfarren's Canonet, "She wept when last we parted." A pretty duo, "The Return," by Mr. H. B. Richards, was sung by the Misses Hill and Groom; and Wallace's charming trio, "Turn on, old Time," concluded the Concert, which, owing to some neglect, began only long after the appointed hour, with a complete abandonment of order in the programme.

SACRED CONCERTS.

The first of the fifth series of Sacred Concerts, given by the Crosby Hall Literary Institution, under Miss Mounsey's able direction, took place on Monday last, and was well attended. Misses Birch and Bassano, Messrs. Francis and Machin, were the principal vocalists, with a select choir of twenty voices; Miss Mounsey accompanying on the organ with taste and tact. The novelty in the scheme was a "Te Deum" of Mendelssohn, a grand and impressive composition, but requiring orchestral adjuncts and a larger body of voices to be heard with proper effect. There was a judicious selection from Mozart, Beethoven, J. S. Bach, Cherubini, Haydn, Handel, Weiss, Graun, Assmayer, and Kücken; and Miss Mounsey played an Andante, by Haydn, and a Fugue, by Albrechtsberger. As these performances begin and end early, and the prices of admission are very moderate, they are deservedly popular amongst the City amateurs, who have another admirable society in the Choral Harmonists. The Second Sacred Concert will be on the 21st instant.

MR. AND MRS. T. H. SEVERN'S CONCERT.

On Thursday night, a concert was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, chiefly for the purpose of having a serenata called "The Spirit of the Shell" performed by a full band and chorus. It is composed by Mr. T. H. Severn, who has published several popular ballads, amongst which is the well-known one "We met." There is but one instance of a serenata, we believe, before, and that is the "Acis and Galatea" of Handel. Why so called we know not, as it is essentially a cantata. Mr. Severn has fancy and feeling, but not decided originality. He would, however, write, we feel convinced, an excellent opera, for his style is highly dramatic and impassioned.

In the "Spirit of the Shell"—it is the story of two lovers wandering at night on the sea-shore, who, regardless of the warning of a singing shell, are overtaken by the tide and nearly lost; but, thanks to the prompt intervention of their friends, are raised by ropes to the cliffs above—there is a Chorus of Spirits and one of Villagers, and a Quartet. Two pieces were encored—a glee, "The Love Parent's Heart that Warmed," sung by Messrs. Lockey, Hawkins, Shoubridge, and Wetherbee, and the finale, the *soit* effectively sung by Miss Birch and Mr. Lockey. Mr. Severn was much cheered at the close. He deserves credit for his disinterestedness; for to write a Serenata is to be certain that it will not sell, nor can it be played on the stage.

There was a miscellaneous selection in the second part, in which Miss Dolby, Miss Solomon, Miss Cubitt, Mrs. T. H. Severn, Mr. Wetherbee, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Shoubridge, Mr. Leffer, Mr. Allen, and Mr. John Parry sang, but we did not remain after the Serenata. The room was filled by the most eminent professors and amateurs.

KENNINGTON GLEE CLUB.—This Club meets on alternate Monday evenings, from October to May, but the members are gallant enough to give, from time to time, a Ladies' Night, or dress concert, rather ominously held at the Horns Assembly Rooms. The meeting last Monday was very well attended, and there was an excellent programme, comprising some of the music from "Macbeth," in which Mr. Kench, who possesses a fine bass voice, distinguished himself; madrigals by Wilby, Weekes, the Earl of Mornington, Dr. Crotch's Motet, "Methinks I hear!" and songs, glees, concerted pieces, &c., by Sir H. R. Bishop, Wallace, Spohr, Hullah, Hatton, Czapek, Keller, Weber, Bellini, &c. The other singers were Miss Kent, Miss Byers, Miss Gill, and Messrs. Holmes and Hill. The Club was established in 1837. J. Bright, Esq., F.L.S., is President; and Mr. T. J. Boardman, M.B., Musical Director.

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS.—After a long and successful tour in the provinces, Scotland, and Ireland, Mr. Wilson has returned to London for a month's campaign at Crosby Hall, beginning last Tuesday, and finishing on the 22nd inst. This popular vocalist will be "at home" on the Tuesday and Friday evenings, at Crosby Hall.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.—Mr. Allcroft has been benefited by the closing of Julien's campaign at Covent Garden Theatre, and the Lyceum has been very well attended; the attractions of the Distin Family, and of those charming sister vocalists the Misses Williams, with Negri's excellent instrumental forces, delighting the numerous amateurs.

LAURENCE'S CASINO.—Music and dancing continue to attract crowds to this novel and well conducted establishment.

DECRY-LANE THEATRE.—Balfie's new opera of "The Boudman," adapted by Mr. Bunm from "Le Chevalier de Saint Georges," rendered so popular by the powerful acting of Lafont, will be positively produced on Thursday next, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Kaffer, Mr. Weiss, and Miss Romer sustaining the leading parts.

HAIR-CUTTING GRATIS.—A Correspondent of the Times says, "I must tell you a ridiculous thing that occurred in a small village of Oxfordshire last week, and which caused a diminution in my congregation of Sunday. A man, wearing a certain badge of authority, passed through the village, and calling at each house, informed the inhabitants that he was a Government barber, sent from London to cut off all the poor people's hair gratis, it having been ascertained to be the most effectual way of keeping off the cholera, which had already made its appearance. The fellow succeeded in carrying away with him sufficient hair to make several wigs, and the deluded people were obliged to set to and make warm caps to defend their bare heads from the cold which set in next day."

PORTUGUESE POTATOES.—On Monday several tons of potatoes, *ex Royal Tar*, from Lisbon, were sold by public auction at Keeling and Hunt's, Pudding-lane, being the first importation, in any quantity, of this vegetable from that kingdom.

RAILWAY DEPOSITS.—The railway deposits in the session of 1845 in England amounted to £3,444,306 5s., in Ireland, to £373,812 10s., and in Scotland, to £180,763 15s. For the session of 1846, amounted to £11,396,783 9s. 10d., in Ireland, to £866,367, and in Scotland, to £2,323,371. The deposits for the ensuing session must be made in the course of next month—before Jan. 16.



THE QUEEN'S STAG HOUNDS.—THE MEET, AYLESBURY VALE.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

THE ROYAL HOUNDS IN THE VALE OF AYLESBURY.

There is not in the wide world a valley
so sweet
As that vale—when Diana's boon votaries
meet;
Oh! can there on earth be enjoyment
above
Good fellowship linked with the sport
that we love! After Moore.

"In the month of November, when Englishmen hang and drown themselves" Thus a French writer of the last century commences one of his volumes. Well; such practices probably prevailed in the good old times, when black frosts of three weeks at a spell were the fashion, and the Londoners used to cook their beeves upon the Thames. But *nous avons changé tout cela*. All Saints no longer comes in accompanied by the Coroner. Grim people no longer whet the dagger and mix the bowl to celebrate "All Hallow E'en." Song birds carol the advent of the once truculent month, and Guy Fawkeses hang their raw heads and bloody bones, abashed at the sunshine.

See, on 'old Hyem's chin, and icy crown,
An odorous chaplet of sweet Summer buds.

For the last fifteen or sixteen years the Royal Hounds have hunted during every season in the Vale of Aylesbury; generally at the fall and the spring of each. The farmers, indeed, tell you that from its extreme richness—in fact, from



GOING TO THE MEET.

being so rank of verdure, it can ill bear being ridden over after Christmas—but that opinion must be received *cum grano salis*. Whatever injury, however, the rural districts may sustain, *certainly* the town of Aylesbury profits largely by these visits. It was in the year 1835, that the writer of this notice first took the field with the Royal Stag Hounds, then under the direction of the late Earl of Erroll, in that renowned region of Buckinghamshire. He found, on his arrival—the 16th of November—upwards of one thousand horses in the town, and such a galaxy of sportsmen as never gladdened the streets of Melton or Northampton.

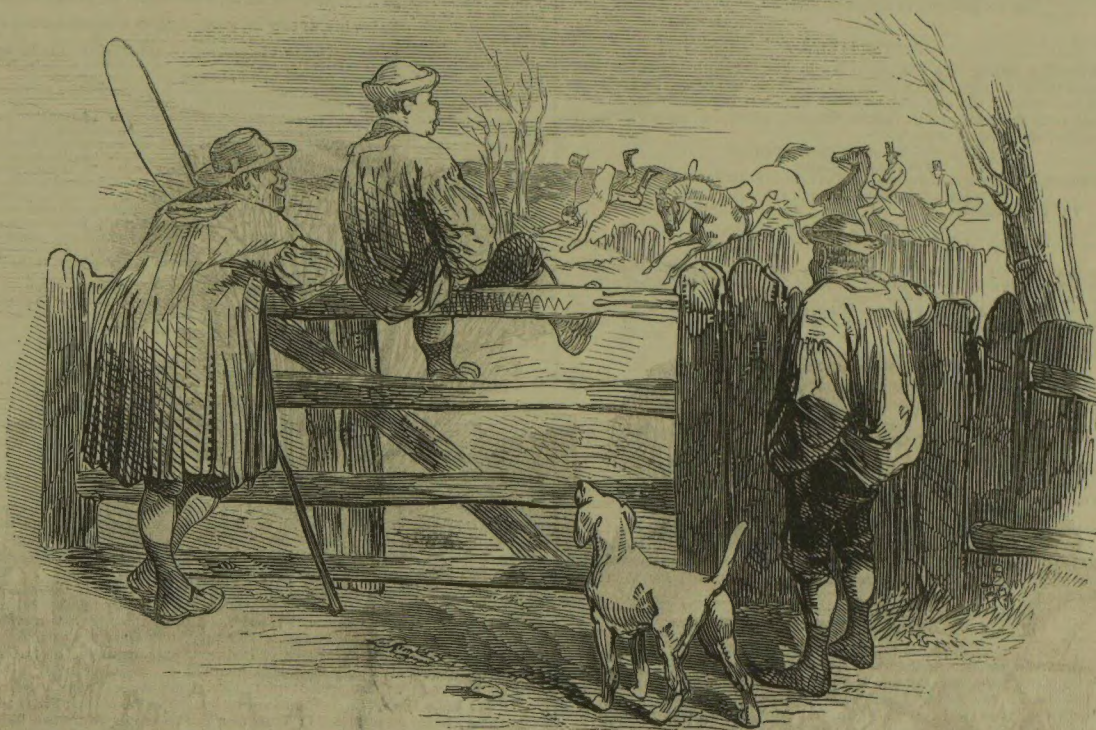
At that period Mr. De Burgh's Stag Hounds were wont to hunt the alternate days; and, since then, Baron Rothschild's; but our especial business just now is with "the Royal Property." On the 23rd, then, of last November, "of glorious memory," the Winter Meet took place. It drew together vast multitudes, and *malgré* here and there the days were damp, it produced a brilliant tryst. Of all the uninteresting things in the world—of letters—not even excepting —'s novels, or —'s poetry—is the description of a run with hounds. Nobody likes to read it; he who was not present don't care who was, or a pinch of snuff about the sport or the country; and he who took part in it is either disgusted if his name be omitted altogether, or



THE START.

never satisfied with his treatment, however laudatorily he may be spoken of. For this reason we purpose dealing in generalities. We desire to offer some characteristics of the place and the people; to put together, in fact, so much text as may serve to wait on the very clever sketches made on the spot by Mr. Duncan, an artist who has completely comprehended and entered into the spirit of the scene. To this intent we will select one especial occasion, say the opening meet, which took place at the White Hart, the head quarters of the noble master, Lord Granville, and was subsequently adjourned to some four miles from the town, where the stag—Light Young Harlequin, no misnomer—was enlarged, in the presence of a brilliant field, and afforded as brilliant a burst as ever flying Quornite dreamt of when he reverted. What a cavalcade (*sui generis*, which means essentially English) accompanied the gallant array to the spot where the cavaliers were to *début* their *devoir*! Not alone were their squadrons of brave men but bevy of fair women, and humanity, in every guise, from "little paddy" as lean and unslickered as "a pig's paratee," to old greasy, the *ex-tallow* chandler of Candlewick, looking as if he had been weaned upon turtle soup, striving to keep up the circulation in his pony trap, an emblem in his dead extremities and sepulchral tones, as an unsanctified wag observed of "*Pere la Chaise*."

In Stag Hunting, there is something exceedingly aristocratic. Your fox-hunter goes out all vague hope, and with the positive necessity for exertion in seeking his quarry—like your common fellow, in search of his daily bread—and, sometimes, both arrive at the same result—disappointment. But your stag-hunter sits down to table, with his turbot and lobster-sauce smoking under his nose: his platter is filled before he unfolds his napkin. Thus, so soon as Dives drew near the spot whereon the venison had been placed—or, in humbler phrase, where the deer, as aforesaid, was uncared—the cry of quadrupeds rose loud and shrill, as did that of the bipeds, who shouted, "they're off!"—and so they were; full many of them biting the dirt, and scaring the crowd with ignoble horsemanship. . . . Will the courteous reader bear with an episode? In the early morning, *faut de mieux*, we strolled abroad intent on lions, and forced our way to the County Gaol, one of those prisons alluded to by Goldsmith, in his exquisite story of the "Old Soldier." On our way to the meet, we were joined by a gentleman of the neighbourhood, to whom we spoke of our visit to the Prison, and other public buildings of the town, and had left our catalogue unfinished when the Chase commenced—as above. Now, verily, the pace was awful, and so was the fall into a deep lane, which occurred very early in the run. A man who charged it in advance of us, came down with a crash fit to powder a mill-stone: he was not killed "all out," though it is difficult to say what saved him: perhaps it was Providence—perhaps he fell upon his



ENJOYING THE SPORT.

one. There used to be an old caricature of "The Swell and the Surrey," and ill-natured people might call our presentment a second edition of it: therefore we reverse the order, placing the Corydons first and the Corinthians last. Stag-hunting is another guess affair from what it was in the good old times. Then there are said to have been sixty-nine Royal forests in England; while that called the New Forest, in Hampshire, was formed by putting two and twenty parish churches *hors de combat*, and knocking thirty miles of country into one. Diana preserve us! Now-a-days we take things easier, availing ourselves of such advantages as the hour furnishes us with; which, as regards that division of the chase to which this notice more particularly applies, are not inconsiderable. For instance, those noble highways, put out of commission by the invention of railways and steam locomotion, offer themselves to the exclusive service of the stag-hunter, and meet, it must be confessed, very considerable countenance in the vicinity of the metropolis. But we anticipate: to our thesis.

This day week it was announced that the Surrey Stag Hounds would meet at Norbiton—some couple of miles on the London side of Kingston-upon-Thames, but wherefore we will not take on us to declare, seeing that they uncared their venison upon Ditton Marsh, a tolerable distance from the county town in an opposite direction. It was a glorious autumnal morning; and, in the words of Shakspeare—

The hunt is up: the moon is bright and grey,
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;
Uncouple here, and let us make a bay.

But previously they made a draw, by means of a remarkably stout gentleman, who canvassed for half sovereigns with an industry truly commendable. The pack consisted of fifteen couples of miscellaneous hounds; but though certainly "rum ones to look at, good ones to go." The field was a very good one—that is to say, speaking of quantity; not less than a hundred and fifty, very likely, were there, of one sort or another—chiefly of "another." They literally came from all quarters: a brace, to our own knowledge, from New Zealand. One can't say much of the turn out as an *ensemble*: it will not be discourteous to observe that high breeding was not the characteristic of the horses. Men of mark, however, honoured the meet—both squires and citizens of substance, and sporting cavaliers of renown, in more branches of the art than one. It was past noon before the deer was enlarged; and so soon as the hounds were laid on, some passages of emphatic riding took place. The chase led to what used to be the Semaphore, before the electric telegraph put its nose out of joint; and it was wonderful to note how some particularly queer nags, as regarded legs and condition, and the like, did their office. They jumped gates, so they did, and took to the mud with the unction of scavengers. The country, indeed, was none of the best; but what can you expect of a region within sight from the top of the Monument? We are not going to catalogue the moving accidents, nor to relate how one ambitious youth bit the dirt at the very first fence; nor how, when his absconding consurser was caught by a yokel, the "chaw" interrogated us with, "I say, do you know where's the gent that belongs to this horse?" All this were invidious, and beside our purpose, which is to sketch the sporting idiosyncrasy of the Surrey. Truth compels us to state that it is of a somewhat common *caste*; but then it answers its object—and does the Quorn or the Pytchley more? It is an agreeable dyspeptic, and therefore of immense importance to men constantly exposed to the dangers of Guildhall and the Mansion-house. Should the Surrey ever set up a professional coat of arms, the device might be a haunch of venison in full chase over Banstead Downs, with this motto—

The first physicians by debauch were made:
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.

head. But "Forward!" was the cry, and the gulf was to be cross'd. We were in the act of essaying the imminent deadly breach, when we espied, hard upon our heels, the companion of our ride to the meet. He was in the act to speak; he did speak (*apropos*, probably, to our visit of the morning) and in sepulchral voice gave utterance to the query—"Pray, Sir, have you been to our Infirmary yet?" We looked him a gaunt rejoinder, shut our eyes, and all was over!

To such gatherings as those with the Queen's Hounds on their holiday occasions, of course there is as much of the quaint as the orthodox. Men in strange faces may be seen trying to negotiate a post and rail—like him of Mr. Duncan's depicting—obviously no "fancy's sketch," for, as Byron has it, it is "too like." Yokels of the thoroughbred Hodge kind, now becoming rather rare, perch upon gates; clowns of the first water climb trees, and dangle upon stilts. Bucks is still a rural land, despite locomotion and the Corn Bill.

The country, more particularly that gone over in the instance we have in hand, is emphatically a splendid one. About Quainton, Denham, and Marston, the fences indeed require you to keep your eyes open, but if you've a heart under your ribs, and it don't throb with rapture at sight of Lady Mead, verily, thou hast not a soul above buttons. It's after a run under such circumstances, that one understands philosophy, theoretically as well as practically. Having taken our deer at Blackthorn, we—that is the inditer of these presents—were taking our way homewards, when our quondam companion overtook us. As a judgment on him for his unseasonable question, he had lost his hat, and was jogging along with his pocket-handkerchief tied round his head and under his chin—being prone, as he informed us to tooth-ache, and indifferent about appearances.

A little further on we passed a disciple of the Virgin Queen, who had parted with one of the tails of his coat. We politely alluded to his loss. "Oh, it's not lost, Sir," said this philosopher; "I've got it in the pocket of the other skirt." Could Socrates have done more?

Such are the passages they encounter who eschew homekeeping lives. Our sketch is a mere outline of one—not the least agreeable that has fallen to our lot. It was all over national—from the courtly bearing of the noble master of the revels and his especial "minions" to the blunt hilarity of the clodhopper who "whistled as he went"—to see the fun, "for want of thought." And now once more—and ever, courteous reader—we say, in especial word of our prologue, the emphatic phase of our epilogue, "VALE!"

NATIONAL SPORTS.

STAG-HUNTING IN SURREY.

..... my heart is not here,
..... a chasing the deer.—Fragment from SCOTT.

We resume our incubations on woodcraft, and take them up where we left them off—in the matter of hunting the hart and hind. It had been our intention to commence with a sketch of the Royal establishment, in that case made and provided; but second thoughts suggested that such a course would be an invidious



A TAIL-PIECE.

By chase our long-lived fathers earned their food;
Toil strung their nerves and purified their blood.
Better to hunt in fields for health unthought,
Than to feed the doctor for a nauseous draught!

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The betting this afternoon was in keeping with the assemblage, which was small in number, with a small proportion of backers. The few blows struck in the course of the day had no other effect on the prices than to drive Planet back to 25 to 1; we predict that he will see a better day, *malgré* all that is said about his legs. Latest prices:—

LEAMINGTON MILITARY STEEPLE CHASE.

7 to 2 agst Red Lancer.
Offers to back Red Lancer against anything, and to lay 9 to 2 agst Switcher.

LEAMINGTON OPEN STEEPLE CHASE.

7 to 2 agst Sacrifice
8 to 1 agst Peter Simple

CHESTER CUP.

1000 to 15 agst Erin-go-Bragh (t).

DERBY.

15 to 2 agst Van Tromp (t) 33 to 1 agst Old Port (t) and afterwards offered) 50 to 1 agst Red Hart (t)
15 to 1 Epirote (t) 33 to 1 agst Old Port (t) 60 to 1 Liberator (t)
26 to 1 Planet (t) 40 to 1 Wanota 60 to 1 Colt out of Ca-
28 to 1 Sine to Cobweb (t) 40 to 1 Johnny Armstrong lypo (t and affds. offd.)
28 to 1 Glenfield (t) 45 to 1 Christopher (t) 100 to 1 Colt out of Ca-
30 to 1 Lumsdale 50 to 1 Lypo's dam (t)

OAKS.

20 to 1 agst The Farmer's Daughter (t).

THURSDAY.—The betting was confined to half-a-dozen horses, and was without the slightest influence on the prices:—

CHESTER CUP.

50 to 1 agst Erin-go-Bragh (t)

DERBY.

15 to 2 agst Van Tromp (t) 25 to 1 agst Planet (t)
16 to 1 Epirote (t) 33 to 1 agst Old Port (t) 60 to 1 King of Naples (t)
2000 to 100 agst Gabbler, Projectile, West India Planter, and King of Morven (t)

LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASES.—On account of the state of the ground from the frost, the steeple chases are postponed until Tuesday, the 15th of December.
THE SEASON.—On the 26th ult., at a few miles from Shrewsbury, there was an apple tree which had borne fruit three times this year, and had then forty fine apples upon it.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.—Mr. Bright has consented to become a candidate for Manchester. Mr. Cobden having declined to do so. A requisition has been presented to the Earl of Lincoln.

THE COBURN NATIONAL TRIBUTE FUND.—The usual weekly meeting of the members of the Manchester Committee for the promotion of this undertaking was held in the League Rooms, Manchester, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Pattison, the Secretary, reported that the fund had this week been increased by the amount of £243 1s. 9d., making a total, up to the present date, of £77,716 6s. 5d.

OPENING OF THE BURY LINE.—On Monday, the first goods train left the Ipswich Station for Bury, with about fifty or sixty tons. Another train left at ten o'clock, consisting of seven trucks. The first train left Bury again at two o'clock, and arrived in the evening at Ipswich. In order to satisfy the public as to the stability of the "boggy" portion of the line near Stowmarket, it is as well to say that a train laden with 200 tons weight of goods and two engines passed over it without affecting its solidity in the slightest degree. The trains conveyed a large quantity of coals.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The electric telegraph is now open along the Hull and Selby line, and from thence to the Milford Junction, and to Normanton, Leeds, and York. From Normanton the communication is carried on to Rugby and the intermediate stations, but here a break occurs, which causes the news from London to be three or four hours later than it would be were this link also filled up.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—A letter from Liverpool, dated Wednesday, says:—"Our to-day's cotton market has been a perfectly wild one; between twenty-five and thirty thousand bales have been sold at an advance of nearly a farthing per pound. This extraordinary state of things is, in a great degree, to be attributed to the very enormous-freights charged from America to this. Every kind of vessel is eagerly laid hold of for bread stuffs, and the consequence is that the cotton is left without means of transit."

AGITATION FOR A TEN-HOURS' BILL, AT LEEDS.—Last Monday evening, a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Leeds, convened by the Mayor, in compliance with a numerously-signed requisition, comprising the names of several members of the Town Council, and members of the medical profession, was held in the Music Hall, the largest room in the town, "to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a legislative enactment to limit the hours of labour for women and young persons employed in factories, to ten hours per day for five days in the week, and eight hours on the Saturday." The Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar of Leeds, took the chair. After much animated speaking, resolutions in accordance with the requisition were unanimously adopted. Mr. Ferrand made some very strong observations against Lord Denman, in reference to what fell from that learned Judge, on the occasion when the rule for a criminal information against Mr. Ferrand was made absolute.

THE WEATHER IN THE COUNTRY.—The provincial papers and private letters speak of the commencement of severe weather. The country around Liverpool is covered with snow, and the frost is so severe that the skaters have been enabled to enjoy their sport. On Sunday night there was a heavy fall of snow at Leeds, which came very gently, and covered the ground to the depth of six inches. The weather for several days preceding was damp and dull; but a sharp frost set in on Friday night (last week), and continued until Saturday afternoon, when it gave way, and was succeeded by the first fall of snow this season. The Quantock and Blagdon Hills surrounding Taunton, were on Saturday night covered with snow. The frosts since Saturday night have been more inclement than any within the last two years. Last Saturday night, the snow commenced falling at Manchester, and continued to come down heavily up to a late hour in the evening, a strong frosty air prevailing at the time. On the Liverpool branch of the London and North-Western, the last train from Liverpool on Sunday night was an hour behind time, but all the Manchester trains were regular.

THE POISONING CASE IN SUFFOLK.—The inquest upon the body of John Foster, who recently died under suspicious circumstances at Sudbury, Suffolk, is concluded. The evidence produced on the first day of the inquest (the 24th ult.) led to directions being given for a post-mortem examination of the body, and the proceedings were adjourned to allow time for the completion of the analysis. When the inquiry was resumed, witnesses were examined who deposed to the deceased having returned from work on the evening of the 17th ult. apparently in perfect health; but, after partaking of supper, which had been prepared by his wife, to whom he had been only three weeks married, he was seized with violent sickness, and remained in great suffering till the following morning, when he died. The medical witnesses stated that they had detected arsenic in the intestines, and other appearances of the body led to the conclusion that death had been occasioned by some virulent poison. The jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the wife, Catherine Foster, who was committed to the county gaol at Bury St. Edmund's, for trial at the ensuing sessions.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—An inquest was held at the New Inn, Royston, on Friday (last week) on the body of Elizabeth Coleman, aged eleven years, who was killed upon the above line. The deceased was, it appeared, endeavouring to cross the line at a point near the Royston station, where the Lock road crosses the line on a level, when she was struck by the buffer of a Cambridge train and killed upon the spot. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market during the present week have been very extensive, yet the show of samples here-to-day was not so large. Most descriptions met a steady sale, at Monday's quotations. In free foreign wheat a good business was doing, at late rates, but corn under lock commanded very little attention. We had a large arrival of barley, owing to which the trade was dull, and prices had a downward tendency. The malt trade was slow, without alteration in value. The supply of foreign oats was large, while the sale was slow, at late rates. Other articles as on Monday.
ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 12,610; barley, 14,320; malt, 7240; oats, 5740. Flour, 5740 sacks. Irish: barley, 690; oats, —. Foreign: Wheat, 8560; barley, 15,370; oats, 22,890 quarters. Flour, 8300 barrels.
English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53s to 64s; ditto white, 62s to 68s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 53s to 58s; ditto white, 58s to 65s; 40s to 42s; grinding barley, 34s to 36s; ditto, 34s to 38s; malt, 34s to 42s to 65s Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 70s to 74s; brown ditto, 68s to 70s; Kingston and Ware, 70s to 72s; Chevalier, 72s to 74s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s to 30s; potato ditto, 30s to 32s; Youghal and Cork, 25s to 26s; ditto white, 26s to 30s; tick beans, new, 40s to 44s; ditto old, 48s to 51s; grey peas, 44s to 46s; maples, 44s to 46s; white, 46s to 48s; bolvers, 48s to 52s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 51s to 56s; Suffolk, 46s to 48s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 46s to 48s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, —s to —s; Dantzic, red, 58s to 64s; ditto white, 64s to 68s per quarter. In Bond.—Barley, —s to —s; oats, new, —s to —s; ditto, feed, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt. Flour, American, 34s to 36s; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.
The Seed Market.—Lined and rapeseed, as well as cakes, move off steadily, at full prices. In all other kinds of seeds—the supplies of which are not so large—exceedingly little is doing.
Lined, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, 22s to 25s per last of ten quarters. Lined cakes, English, 21s to 23s 10s; ditto, foreign, 21s 0s to 21s 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, 5s 0s to 5s 6s per cwt. Canary, 55s to 62s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.
Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lb loaf.
Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 63s 9d; barley, 46s 8d; oats, 27s 6d; rye, 46s 0d; beans, 45s 9d; peas, 50s 0d.
The Six Week's Average.—Wheat, 60s 10d; barley, 42s 8d; oats, 26s 7d; rye, 41s 9d; beans, 46s 3d; peas, 49s 7d.
Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.
Tea.—There is rather more business doing in the common kinds of Congou, at full prices. In other descriptions comparatively little is passing.
Sugar.—Fine colony parcels of West India sugar are in excellent request, at full prices. In the middling and inferior kinds—as well as in Bengal and Mauritius parcels—comparatively little is doing. Refined goods are firm, at full prices.
Coffee.—In this article, very few sales have taken place, at late rates.
Rice.—Bengal is steady, but all other kinds are a slow sale.
Provisions.—Although the supply of Irish butter continues tolerably extensive, the demand is steady, and prices are well supported. The best qualities of foreign butter move off readily, at from 9s to 10s per cwt; but the middling and inferior kinds command very little attention; though we cannot call them lower. There is more doing in English butter, at full currencies. Fresh is steady, at from 12s. to 13s. per dozen lb. A slight advance has taken place in the value of the best hams, with a firm inquiry. Prime sizeable Waterford, 55s to 60s per cwt. There is more doing in lard, but at no more money. The best Irish hams are quite as dear; but the inferior qualities are a trifle lower. English cheese is declining in value, owing to the large stocks on hand.

Tallow.—There is rather more doing, at full prices. P.Y.C., on the spot, is 48s to 48s 3d per cwt. Town tallow is selling at 49s 6d to 50s net cash.
Oils.—We have had very little doing in any kind, at late rates.
Corns (Friday).—Adair's, 19s; Lambton, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s 6d; Hartley, 19s; and Adelaide, 19s 6d per ton.
Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 22 5s to 24; clover ditto, 23 5s to 25; and straw, 21 10s to 22 14s per load.
Wool (Friday).—Fine parcels of hops are in good request, at full prices. In all other kinds, next to nothing is doing. The following are the present rates:—Sussex pockets, 7s to 8s; Weald of Kent ditto, 8s to 9s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 8s to 12s per cwt.
Potatoes.—Although the supplies of potatoes are not large, the demand for them is in a very sluggish state, at prices varying from 12s to 18s per ton.
Southfield (Friday).—Although the supply of beasts here-to-day was seasonably large, and of improved quality, the best trade was slow, at fully Monday's quotations. From abroad, we received 300 bonas, 880 sheep, and 20 calves. With sheep, we were scantily supplied; yet the sale for that description of stock was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. In calves, a steady business was doing, at late rates; while pigs were quite as dear, with a fair inquiry. Milch cows were very dull, at from 116 to 118 each, including their small calf.
Per Sib, to sink the offals:—Course and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 0d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; sucking calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each.
Beasts, 952; cows, 130; sheep, 2760; calves, 197; pigs, 230.
Newgate and Leadhall (Friday).—We had a very steady trade to-day at full prices.
Per Sib, by the carcasses:—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior large ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 4d.
ROBERT HENBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There was considerable animation in the English Market at the commencement of the week, Consols advancing on Monday about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the opening price of 95 $\frac{1}{2}$. This improvement, and the cause of its continuing firmly supported until Thursday, was principally caused by the purchases of the Government Broker, and Broker for the Court of Chancery. These descriptions of "compelled" investments operating upon a market rather short of stock (the principal jobbers being sellers, and therefore, not inclined to part with stock until settling day), necessarily enhanced quotations. Towards the close of the week, however, the price of Consols gradually receded, closing ultimately at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ for Account, and 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money. Reduced have for some few days past quoted a price relatively lower than Consols, another proof that it is only the state of the market, and not any reliance upon future probabilities, which has influenced the rise. Among the keen observers of the Market this discrepancy did not escape discovery, and some extensive operations by the sale of Consols and purchase of Reduced, speedily adjusted prices. Exchange Bills continue heavy at almost nominal prices, it not being possible to effect any large sale at the present quotations. Bank Stock is good at a slight advance, and India is about 258. The following list shows the closing prices:—Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 94; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Annuities, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; Annuities, 30 years, 9 11-16; Ditto 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 10 3-16; India Stock, 258 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consols for Opening, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; Exchange Bills, £1000 14d, 7 pm.

The Foreign Market has been, and continues more buoyant than for some time past, improvement in the value of all the speculative Stocks having occurred. Spanish Five per Cents. on Monday quoted 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money, and 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Account; the closing quotation is 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Account. The Three per Cents. have not participated in the rise, closing at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$. This difference arises from the speculators entertaining hopes that the overdue Coupons on the Five per Cent. Stock will be converted in some shape, and not allowed any longer to accumulate. Portuguese Four per Cents. have advanced from Monday's price of 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$. There is scarcely any doubt that the dividend due in January will be paid, but a deduction of the *Decima*, or Ten per Cent. Portuguese Income Tax will be insisted on. But for this imposition, there is little doubt that a greater advance would have taken place in the Stock. Mexican is better; the difficulties likely to be experienced by the Americans, on their advance towards the capital, from the judicious defence adopted by Santa Anna, have inspired some hope among the bondholders. With regard to the dispute about the conversion, there is little doubt that it will be ultimately sanctioned, although, perhaps, the interest will be reduced to a rate better adapted to the resources of the country, and consequent ability to be met regularly, than the present. The last business done was at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. Brazilian Bonds are 86. Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 60. Four per Cent. Certificates, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Shares have not only been more buoyant, but good purchases have improved prices. All the political alarms having for the present subsided, the great cause of railway depression is removed. Doubtless, any disturbance of the peace of Europe would immediately stop all railway schemes. With regard to meeting the future calls on the numerous lines about to be commenced, much difference of opinion exists, and this cannot be, therefore, at present, a legitimate reason for the decline in the established lines. At the close of the week the market was good, at the following prices:—Birmingham and Dudley, 64 pm.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 128; Ditto New, 32; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Caledonian, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Half Shares, 14; Cornwall, 14; Ditto Half Shares, 9; Direct Northern, 24; Eastern Counties, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto New, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm. x d; Ditto York Extension, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Union Quarter Shares, 13; East Lancashire, New, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Lincolnshire, 24; Edinburgh and Northern, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Edinburgh and Perth, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ely and Huntingdon, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great North of England, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto New, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western Half Shares, 77; Ditto Quarter Shares, 19; Ditto Fifths, 31; Ditto New, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Leeds and Thirsk, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; New, 54; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 24; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Greenwich, 94; London and North Western, 194 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Quarters, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Ditto New Shares, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Fifths, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and South Western, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ xn.; Ditto New, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ xn.; Ditto Fifths, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Guaranteed, 52; London and York Extension, 24; Lynn and Dereham, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Manchester and Leeds, 108 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Quarters, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Fifths, 11; Ditto Sixteenths, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Extension, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.; Manchester and Birmingham, 75; Ditto Quarters (B), 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Quarters (C), 8; Midland, 130; Ditto New, 33; Ditto New, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Newcastle and Berwick, 34; Norfolk, 130; North British, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Half Shares, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Quarters, 34; Ditto Extension, 14; Northern and Eastern, Scrip (issued 5 dis.), 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto New, 28; North Staffordshire, 9; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 13; Scottish Central, 20; Scottish Midland, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 54; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and South Staffordshire Junction, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Devon, 33; South Eastern and Dover, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto No. 3, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto No. 4, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; West Riding Union, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.; York and Newcastle, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto New, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Preference, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; York and North Midland Half Shares, 45; Ditto Selby, 79; Ditto Preference, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Boulogne and Amiens, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Rhinish, 54; Namur and Liege, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern of France Constituted, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Orleans and Vierzon, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Orleans and Bordeaux, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Lyons Constituted, 5; Paris and Strasburg Constituted, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sambre and Meuse, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was no alteration in prices yesterday, Consols remaining at the quotations above. The Foreign Market remained inactive, at the previous day's prices. Shares were well supported; in some instances at a slight advance.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1.

WHITEHALL, NOV. 28.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating, presenting, and appointing, the following Officers to the office of Hon. C. J. C. Cunyngbame to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Stuart; Captain H. Caldecott to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Ponleaze; Ensign and Lieutenant W. D. Viscount Mandeville to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Caldecott; J. D. P. Davis to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Viscount Mandeville.

1st Lieut. G. Rowland to be Ensign, vice Williams; H. H. Barber to be Ensign, vice Deane. 13th: Captain and Lieut. Col. Stuart to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Cunyngbame. 27th: Lieut. H. Stapleton to be Captain, vice Lewis; Ensign F. C. Herring to be Lieutenant, vice Lewis; Ensign C. A. W. Wedderburne to be Lieutenant, vice Herring; Cadet J. W. T. Dickson, to be Ensign, vice Wedderburne. 63rd: Ensign H. A. Deane to be Lieutenant, vice Hunt. 68th: W. Y. Peel to be Ensign, vice Conner; W. T. Gordon to be Ensign, vice R. Gordon. 69th: Captain Augustus Hon. C. J. C. Cunyngbame to be Captain, vice Lord C. C. H. Hogg to be Ensign, vice Conner. 33rd: R. B. Hay to be Ensign, vice Thompson. 1st West India Regt.: Capt. G. Losack to be Captain, vice Pakinham.

BREVET.

1st Lieut. H. Caldecott, of the 1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards, to be Major in the Army.

1st Lieut. G. Rowland, of the 13th or Buffs, to be Major in the Army, by Brevet, which were published in the *Gazette* of the 19th of November 1846.

To be Major-General in the Army—Col. Lord J. Hay, half-pay unattached.

To be Colonel in the Army—Lieut. Col. A. Morris, half-pay 14th Foot.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J. JEFFES, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, saddler.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNOUNCED.—F. W. PHILLIPS, Bishopsgate-street, dealer in glass. J. TOPHAM, Brewed, Staffordshire, road-contractor.

BANKRUPT.—J. A. ALLEN, Brixton, and Hatton-garden, brick-merchant. G. WILLIAMS, Darford, miller. R. STONE, Petham, Kent, grocer. G. LUCK and W. CROFT, York-road, Lambeth, drapers. C. M. BROWN, Newchurch, Isle of Wight, shoemaker. W. WATSON, Birkbehead, licensed victualler. J. PAXE, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. M'GIBBON, Glasgow, merchant. A. FALCNER, Dumfries, book-agent. W. J. ATSON, Blaingowrie, merchant.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4.

WHITEHALL, NOV. 28.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Arthur Louis Laing, of Colchester, in the county of Essex, Gent.; Charles Edward Wray, of Derby, in the county of Warwick, Gent.; Charles Bernard Hodgson, of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, Gent.; and Richard Duff, of the town of Nottingham, Gent., to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

OFFICE OF OAKLAND, DEC. 1.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Second Lieut. C. S. Akers to be First Lieutenant, vice Luyken.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. M'GIBBON, Glasgow, merchant. A. FALCNER, Dumfries, book-agent. W. J. ATSON, Blaingowrie, merchant.

H. BROOKER, High-street, Peckham, grocer. M. WILLIAMS, Priest-court, Foster-lane, Cheapside, warehouseman. W. BOTTLE, Dover, Kent, grocer. W. HODGSON, South Ash, Kent, farmer. D. STUART, Stockbridge-terrace, Victoria-road, Pimlico, baker. T. GAMMAIR, King-street, Seven Dials, and J. MOTT, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, chessmen.

S. CUNNINGHAM, Minerva-street, Hackney-road, proprietor of saw mills. J. J. SHELTER and C. POLLOCK, Alton, Hants, paper-manufacturers. J. P. WILSON, Clarence-place, Pentonville, builder. W. SUDDARY, Kingston-upon-Hull, millwright. J. GRAHAM, sen., Alnwick, Northumberland, bookseller. W. SHARP, jun., Calverley, Yorkshire, ale-brewer. G. CHESTERTON and J. WOODALL, Birmingham, glass-manufacturers. T. ANDERTON, Sare Hill, Yardley, Worcester, dealer in L. HALLAM, Newcastle-under-Lyme, greaser. A. J. FRANCIS and A. PERCIVAL, Liverpool, stock-merchants. D. COOK, Liverpool, wheelwright. C. MALPAS, Manchester, victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

P. STEWART, jun., Perth, merchant.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th November, Mrs. J. K. Andrews, of the organ manufactory, Hull, of a son.—In Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Cecil Fane, of a daughter.—At St. Bees, Cumberland, the lady of David L. Lloyd Jones, Esq., of a son.—At 30, Grosvenor-street, Lady Millicent Jones, of a daughter.—At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Dr. Blyth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Midland Church, James Henry, only son of J. H. Slater, Esq., to Louisa Catherine, second daughter of Robert Fowler, Esq., and niece of the Earl of Erskine.—At Dublin, John Scudamore, Esq., to Anne, relict of John Holland, Esq., Lieutenant, R.N., and daughter of C. J. Spiller, the marriage having been previously solemnized in the United States.—At St. Peter's, Eaton-place, Robert Chevelier, Esq., to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Thomas Steele, Esq.—At Clapham Church, the Rev. Charles Parker, M.A., to Mary, second daughter of Thomas Cubitt, Esq., of Clapham-park.

DEATHS.

On the 21st ult., Martha Drew, the wife of C. P. Bartley, Esq.—At Weston-super-Mare, Maria, widow of the late John Old Goodford, Esq., of Yeovil, Somerset, aged ninety.—At Guildford, Surrey, Miss Elizabeth Cooke.—At Frickley, aged eighty-five, Martha, wife of Thomas Williams, a noted dairyman, now living, aged one hundred and two. They had been married seventy years.—At Ramsgate, John Proctor Anderson, Esq., of Farley Hill, Berkshire, in the 87th year of his age.—At Ballinaclosh Castle, in the county of Elgin, Sir G. Macpherson Grant, Bart.—At Halesburg, Dumfriesshire, of disease of the heart, John Russell, Esq., Advocate, author of "A Tour in Germany, &c."—William Francis, eldest son of the Rev. H. J. Newbury, rector of St. Margaret Pattana, City, in his 13th year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager Mr. W. Batty.—Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family. Monday, December 6th, and during the week, at half-past Six, the unequalled Grand Successful Spectacle of the DEMON HORSE, or the TWELVE WHEELS and the CHAINED SOLDIER, with Entire Change of Batty's SCENES of the CIRCUS; and Last Six Nights of the Military Spectacle of the BATTLE of WATERLOO; Napoleon Bonaparte, Mr. Gomersal, and Last Week of his Appearance. Notwithstanding the present Concentration of Novelties, and Expensive Engagements entered into with the most Eminent British and Foreign Artists for the Christmas Holidays, Mr. Batty has purchased the whole of the celebrated Original Comedies, and Original COMIC FAIRY PANTOMIME, written by Nelson Lee, Esq., with other Gymnastic and Equestrian Novelties, and has engaged Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box-office open from 11 till 5. On Wednesday for the Benefit of a Charitable Institution.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREE'S DANSANTES every MONDAY, December 7. A PRINCESS OF TWO GUINEAS is entitled to a transferable Ticket for Six Nights, to admit a Lady and Gentleman. Single Tickets, 7s. each. The Palace Quadrille Band will attend. Conductor, Mr. Weippert; Leader, Signor Zerbini; principal Cornet a Pistons, Mr. Handley; M.C., Mr. Corrie. Commence at Ten o'clock. Tickets, &c., at Weippert's Quadrille Office, 21, Soho-square.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The celebrated Ethiopian Serenaders, Pell, Harrington, White, Stanwood, and German, whose entertainments last season at the St. James's Theatre were so eminently successful, and whose recent performances in the provinces have been attended with unexampled success, will have the honour of reuniting their entertainments at the above Theatre, on TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, and of continuing the same on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings during the Christmas holidays.—The Public is respectfully cautioned that the Songs and Melodies as sung by the above party at the St. James's Theatre, are published only at Mr. MITCHELL'S Library, 83, Old Broad-street. None others are authentic.—St. James's Theatre, December 1, 1846.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—EASTERN INSTITUTION, COMMERCIAL-ROAD. On MONDAY, December 7, a Variety of Musical and Miscellaneous Entertainments, for the BENEFIT OF MR. LOVE. Mr. Henry Smith, from America; Mr. Charles Donnell, from America; Master Thirlwall, universally acknowledged the first juvenile violinist in Europe; Mr. George Case, Mr. Louis Emanuel, and Mr. Ellen Lyon, Mr. Love, &c., will appear.—Begin at Eight. Tickets to be had at the Institution.

On FRIDAY, December 11, Mr. Love will give an Entertainment at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, BEDFORD.

On MONDAY, December 14, at KINGSTON.

On WEDNESDAY, December

Just published, price Five Shillings,
PARTNERS FOR LIFE; A Christmas Story.
By CAMILLA TOLMIN. Illustrated by JOHN ABSOLON.
Wm. S. Orr and Co., London; James McMillan, Dublin; Fraser and Co., Edinburgh; and David Chambers, Glasgow.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY NOT PREJUDICIAL
TO THE INTEREST OF THE LABOURER. This PROBLEM is clearly demonstrated in the FARMER'S MAGAZINE for the 1st of December.—Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand.—May be had of all Booksellers. Price 2s.

COINS OF THE ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS; History of
the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Mottos, is just published by P. WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 48, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

ELEGANT MUSICAL ANNUAL. Price only 2s. 6d.
ILLUSTRATED MUSICAL ALMANACK. Containing Six Original Songs, by Balfe, Wallace, Crouch, A. Lee, Hutton, &c. The Words by F. W. N. Bayley; and 100 Illustrations by Kenny Meadows, "Phiz," Alfred Crowquill, &c.; engraved by Linton, Landells, &c.—H. HURST, Publisher, 27, King William-street, Strand.

MUSIC.—The "PIANISTA" for DECEMBER. Price 2s. contains BELLINI'S FAVORITE OPERA OF "NORMA," as played at all the Theatres. Also new editions of "Sonnambula," "Fra Diavolo," "Don Giovanni," "Stradella," "Nino," "Lombardi," "Crown Jewels," and Beethoven's Pastorale Symphony, 2s. each. Office, 67, Paternoster-row; where may be found the three popular songs, "Thou may'st love," "The Banks of Giannico," and "Sweet Limerick Bells." 2s. each, or post-free, 24 stamps.

THE MUSICAL BIJOU, for 1847, is now ready.—A splendid volume, in which the rarest excellence in Music and the most brilliant Pictorial Illustrations are gracefully combined, containing upwards of 100 Contributions, Songs, Ballads, and Pianoforte Pieces; the Embellishments from the most recherché and matchless illuminated volumes in the British and other Libraries; presenting a work of unrivalled novelty and beauty, peculiarly adapted for the gift of affection or the reward of merit.
London: D'ALMAID and Co., 20, Soho-square.

EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTIES.—THE LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION, for December, price ONE SHILLING (post-free, 1s. 6d.), contains DOUBLE the number of WINTER FASHIONS given in any other work. A superb Extraordinary volume in the British and other Libraries; presenting a work of unrivalled novelty and beauty, peculiarly adapted for the gift of affection or the reward of merit.
London: D'ALMAID and Co., 20, Soho-square.

A RUNDEL CASTLE.—THE HISTORY AND ANTI-QUITIES OF THE CASTLE AND TOWN OF ARUNDEL, including the Biography of its Earls, from the Conquest to the present time. By the Rev. M. A. TRENKLE, F.R.S., F.S.A., Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk. In 2 vols., royal 8vo., illustrated with numerous Engravings, Etchings, and Pedigrees, price £1 12s., cloth boards.
London: C. DOLMAN, 61, New Bond-street.

Just published, Second Edition, 8vo., cloth, 12s.; or with Eight Engravings, accurately coloured, 28s.

ON DISEASES OF THE SKIN. By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., Consulting Surgeon to the St. Pancras Infirmary.
London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

Just published, 2nd ed., cloth, 7s.

ON NEAR SIGHT, AGED SIGHT, AND IMPAIRED VISION, with OBSERVATIONS upon the USE OF GLASSES. By W. WHITE COOPER, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon to the North London Ophthalmic Institution.
London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

Just published, 12mo., cloth, 4s., dedicated to Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.,
HYDROPATHY; with an Account of the principal Cold Water Establishments of Germany. By J. STEVENSON BUSHMAN, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

In 8vo., cloth, price 10s. 6d.,

THE NATURE AND TREATMENT OF GOUT. By WILLIAM HENRY ROBERTSON, M.D., Physician to the Buxton Bath Charity. "We have read this Treatise with much interest, and we are sure that every one that opens the volume will allow that it is not only replete with information brought down to the latest period, and of a very practical character, but that it is conveyed in an agreeable and interesting manner. It is difficult to specify any one part of the volume as more deserving attention than another, for all are ably done."—Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.
London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID, addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
By R. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.
SHEERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MAXX, 38, Cornhill; and the Author, 10, Argyl-place, Regent-street.

LODER'S OPERA.—"THE NIGHT DANCERS."—"Wake, My Love," the Serenade; the Ballad, "I Cannot Flatter, if I Would," and the Air, "Wake From Thy Grave, Giselle!" sung by Mr. Allen, and rapturously encored, are published, Price 2s. each. The Flower Duet, sung by Madame Albertazzi and Mr. Allen; the Duet, "Peace to the Deeds," sung by Mr. Allen and Mr. Allen; are also received with the greatest enthusiasm. All the Music is now ready. Books of Airs by Glover, Solos, Duets, Quadrilles, Solos and Duets, Airs, arranged for Pianoforte, &c., by the most eminent Composers; lists of which may be had, Gratis, of CHARLES JEFFERYS, 21, Soho-square.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLERS' LINGUIST.

This Day, in a neat Pocket Volume, 380 pp., price 3s., neatly bound,
THE FRENCH PROMPTER; a complete "Hand-Book of Conversation," arranged in alphabetical order, so as to obviate all difficulty of reference. Each English word is followed by the phrases and idiomatic French in constant use, forming a perfect "English and French Dictionary," and a complete "Conversations-Lexicon." By M. LE PAGE, Author of "L'Echo de Paris," "Petit Musée de Littérature Française," &c.
EFFINGHAM WILSON, Publisher, 11, Royal Exchange.

UNIFORM WITH THE STANDARD NOVELS. Price 6s. bound,
THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, or, The Fields and the Woods. By JOHN MILLS. New Edition, revised. Also, by the same Author, price 6s., elegantly bound, with Illustrations by Duncanson, engraved by Linton, CHRISTMAS IN THE OLDEN TIME; or, The Wren's Nest.
HENRY HURST, Publisher, 27, King William-street, Strand.

NOW READY AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.
CHRONICLES OF THE FLEET PRISON. By CHARLES ROWCROFT, Esq., Author of "Tales of the Colonies, or the Adventures of an Emigrant," "The Banishment of the Duke of Orleans," &c. The story of "The Ruined Merchant," remnant of the same author, of Mr. Warren's "Physician's Diary," Athenaeum. "Specimens of admirable fiction, fitted to amuse and delight our leisure."—Court Journal. "There is a great variety of subjects, the grave, the gay, the humorous, the pathetic, &c. It may be read for instruction and profit by many for amusement by all."—Naval and Military Gazette.—H. HURST, Publisher, 27, King William-street, Strand.

On the 1st of Jan., 1847, will be published, and continued monthly, in demy 8vo., price 1s. 6d.,
THE WORK-TABLE MAGAZINE OF EMBROIDERY, CHURCH AND DECORATIVE NEEDLEWORK, KNITTING, NETTING, and CROCHET. By Mrs. MEE and Miss AUSTIN.—The above Magazine will comprise Instructions for, and Illustrations of, every kind of Needlework—Embroidery, Knitting, Netting, Crochet, &c. &c.; and the newest Patterns in each department of the Art will be selected. Decorative and Church Needlework will also form a prominent feature. Advertisements will be received, and, from the influential class among whom this Periodical will circulate, it is confidently recommended as an eligible medium. Page, One Guinea; Half page, 15s.; Third-page, 10s. 6d. Advertisements for the First Number must be received by the 15th of December. London: D. Bogue, Fleet-street. Edinburgh: J. Monizles, Princes-street. Bath: G. Mee, Milsum-street.

CHRISTIAN BENEFIT SOCIETY.—This Society was instituted in the year 1790, at Silver-street Chapel. It is now held at the Vestry of Falcon-square Chapel, Aldersgate-street, London. Rules, Price Three pence, may be obtained of the Chapel-keeper, or of the Secretary, 3s, Windsor-terrace, City-road. Healthy men, from 21 to 35 years of age, Members of Christian Churches, are eligible for admission.

TO CADETS in the Hon. East India Company's Service.—The particulars of MILITARY CLOTHING and APPOINTMENTS, together with the list of personal outfit which Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons are required to take with them to India, may be procured on application to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, London.

FOUR FIRES FOR ONE PENNY!!! by EDWARDS'S PATENT FIREWOOD.—It lights instantly, and saves money, time, and trouble. Every one should use it.—Sold by all respectable oilmen and grocers. Families in the country supplied with 500, delivered to the carrier, on receipt of a post-office order for 10s., payable to Thomas Stevenson. Manufacturing, No. 18, Wharf-road, City-road.

PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED according to ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN CEMETERIES SOCIETY, established for public objects, and carried out by private means. First Capital £100,000, in 5000 Shares of £20 each. Ultimate Capital, £2,000,000. Deposit £1 10s. per share. All Shareholders to have the option of burial-ground, in exchange for their shares, at two-thirds the price to the public, with the pre-emption of any future shares of the ultimate capital which may be issued. The incorporated, and the liability of shareholders limited by Act of Parliament, or Royal Charter.

TRUSTEES.
Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., M.P., &c.
Luke James Hansard, Esq.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
Henry Berkeley, Esq., Essex-street, Strand
John Berkeley, Esq., Broad-street-buildings
John Gardner, Esq., Regent's Villas, Regent's-park
William Gilpin, Esq., Northumberland-street
Captain Hackett, R.N., Upper Rutland-street, Dublin
George Peters Irvine, Esq., Travellers' Club, Pall-mall
George Leslie Lee, Esq., Broad-street-buildings
George Frederick Minton, Esq., Berners-street
Edward Duke Moore, Esq., Arlington-street
George Kenneth Pollock, Esq., Essex-street, Strand
William Stuart, Esq., Bedford-square
William Wainwright, Esq., Great Winchester-street
Charles Robert Thompson, Esq., Winchester House
James Tracy, Esq., Great Winchester-street
(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS. The Commercial Bank of London.
STANDING COUNSEL. Mr. Sergeant Channell, Thomas Bourdillon, Esq.
SOLICITORS. Messrs. Bourdillon and Sons.
ARCHITECT. John Hargrave Stevens, Esq., C.E.
SURVEYORS. Messrs. Hoggart and Norton.
SUPERINTENDENT. James Macdonald, Esq.
SECRETARY. Edward Hoare, Esq.

The proposed objects of the Metropolitan and Suburban Cemeteries Society is as follows:—To provide sites for burials, east, west, north, and south of the Metropolis, to effect considerable reduction in the rate of charges, to adopt a new principle of payment, a single charge being substituted for the customary fees, to provide for the decent and respectful burial of the poorer population, by a system of arrangement, perfectly novel, including building for the temporary reception as well as for the transit of bodies. Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of several exceedingly eligible sites, and one portion of 150 acres has been already secured.

The estimates show a large annual dividend when the Society shall be in full operation, until which period 4 per cent. interest will be paid on the deposits and calls. The Committee of Management are now ready to receive applications for shares, which may be made to Messrs. Bourdillon and Sons, solicitors, 30, Great Winchester-street; J. H. Stevens, Esq., architect, 6, Clement's-lane, Strand; Messrs. Shewell and Son, brokers, 25, Tokenhouse-yard; Thomas Sleigh, Esq., Jun., broker, 22, Exchange-street East, Liverpool; Messrs. W. H. Collis and Smith, Birmingham; Messrs. Tate and Nash, Bristol; Messrs. Jackson and McCowan, Glasgow; James Gifford, Esq., Edinburgh; Messrs. Smith and Minton, Bradford; and at Leeds, or to the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, 6, Broad-street-buildings, where Prospectuses and all further particulars may be obtained.

By Order of the Board EDWARD HOARE, Sec.
London, November 25, 1846.

CURRALL and SON, importers of COGNAC BRANDY of the highest quality.—Choice old pale at 60s., and brown at 48s. per dozen. Bottles, 2s. per dozen, hampers, 1s. Brandy at 21s. and 34s. per gallon. Bishopsgate-street within.

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s., imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, can be procured by the above. Also, some superior Gordon's Golden Sherry, 36s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a post office order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid description of Bottled Beer is now in perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Betts's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, Stores, No. 1, John's-mews, Bedford-row.

THE CATTLE SHOW.—The Five Guinea Wine Hamper.—A Three-Dozen Hamper, containing Port, Sherry, Champagne, and Marsala, delivered at any of the London Railway Terminals, upon receipt of Five Guineas, or a respectable reference. H. B. DOURING, Wine Merchant, 11, Mark-lane, London, near the Corn Market.

A GOOD DINNER, at 3, PALL MALL, HAYMARKET, and by Paris cooks, with all English comforts; superb Sherry, Port, Claret, and all wine in the best clubs. Bill of fare in French and English—both spoken. As luncheon—soups, a cutlet, a glass of wine, Curacao, and all liquors, coffee, pastry, &c.

DANCING.—MISS J. ELLIS begs to state she gives LESSONS in DANCING, and all Department Exercises, the Cellarius and Redowa Valse, &c. MISS E. attends at the Pupils' residence, or at her own, No. 7, High-street, Camden-town. Can give the most satisfactory testimonials from schools.

DANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Cellarius Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours. Last and grandest of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Class on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIE'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, 63, Fleet-street, &c. Having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired piccolo, cash price 22s. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIE, 28, King William-street, London-bridge.

ELEGANT PICTURE-FRAMES.—"JEPHATH'S DAUGHTER."—Subscribers to the Art-Union are respectfully informed that W. FOLLETT, 63, Fleet-street, has just completed an elegant frame, designed expressly for the above beautiful Engraving, at a cost unobtainable at any other establishment. Priced sheets of superb Looking-Glass and Picture-Frame Designs, &c., on receipt of six stamps.—FOLLETT'S, Economic and Superior Carving and Gilding Manufactory, 63, Fleet-street.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS AND GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, fenders, and fire-irons, Sheffield plate, and table cutlery, Japanese paper and iron tea trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wirework for verandahs, lawns, &c.; flower stands; lamps and iron brackets; patent table lamps for candle or oil. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.—R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, solicit an inspection of their extensive stock of Fenders, Fire-irons, Tea-trays, Table Cutlery, Nickel-Silver Ware, &c. Every article of warranted quality, and marked in plain figures at prices that will enable purchasers to save 30 per cent. As the limits of an advertisement will not allow them to give an idea of their prices, they solicit purchasers to send for their Book, containing 200 engravings, gratis, or sent post-free. Established 1818.

ROYAL NURSERY.—"DELICROIX'S MACASSAR OIL." Imported under the sanction of the "Lords of the Treasury," for the use of her Majesty and the Royal Nursery, is protected by two elegantly-executed certificates, in embossed medallions, of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. It produces beautifully fragrant and healthy odours, and by its use imparts, renders the hair truly enchanting. No Nursery, where personal advantages are considered, should be without it. All orders should be sent to Messrs. Delicroix, 158, New Bond-street; as hairdressers (not being appointed agents), for the sake of gain, vend the most spurious trash as the genuine.

SHIRTS.—WILLIAM WHITELOCK, 166, STRAND, (established twenty-two years), solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d., each, including washing. They are made in the Corazza and other new styles, from Marland's Patent Long-Cloth, with fine linen fronts, &c., and are superior to those usually sold at 8s. 6d.; also all fine linen ditto, 10s. 6d., usual price, 14s. 6d. Gentlemen waited upon in any part of London, or one sent as sample into the Country Post Free, on receipt of the amount and 1s. added as part payment of postage. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist tight.

GRAVES' WATERPROOF COBLENTZ.—This WINTER OVER COAT has been pronounced, by all who have seen and worn it, to be decidedly the most gentlemanly and most comfortable of any yet produced. The unprecedented popularity which it has acquired, and the success it has met with in the sale of the Public, relying on its merits for continuance of the unusually liberal support he then received. The same regard for superiority of Workmanship, Materials, and Moderate Charges, will be again observed. 313, High Holborn.

TROWERS!! TROWERS!!! TROWERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be gained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowers' Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

MESSRS. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT Makers, 6th and 7th Vic. cap, 65, and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., respectfully beg to announce that the same moderate prices are still maintained; and that the Fashionable Winter Over-coat, the Paletot, is made of Llama Cloth, of a substance as suitable for the coming season as that which has been hitherto used, and of the most beautiful quality, and gentlemanly appearance during the late summer months.—To be had only in London, at 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill; and of the recognised agents in the country.

BERDOE'S WATERPROOF OVER-COATS FOR THE WINTER. An extensive and superior assortment of first-rate Outside Garments, adapted to every weather, and of various patterns, also of Berdoe's new and universally admired PALLIUM, may now be inspected both at his West End and City Establishments. The established reputation for efficiency and respectability of W. B.'s well-known Garments, obtained by ten years' extensive trial, renders it (as presumed) commendation now unnecessary. At both establishments the business will continue to be conducted upon the principle of supplying equitable and satisfactory charges, such articles only, as will ensure permanent satisfaction and confidence. W. BERDOE, Tailor and Over-coat Maker, 63, Cornhill, north side, and 96, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street, (recently opened).

THE SIKH WRAPPER.—Some explanation is now necessary as a guide to those Ladies who have not seen this new and beautiful SHAWL. It was not the result of an advertisement, but of a great and successful experiment, in consequence of the demand keeping pace with the production; but as several houses are selling something else under the same name, the following particulars will protect all those who may take the trouble to read.—The Sikh Wrapper is a long Cashmere Shawl, secured by recent Act of Parliament, INVENTED and SOLD ONLY by GEORGE SMITH, of Ludgate-hill; it is four yards long—two yards wide—its fringe is of the border six inches deep, with an India pattern on a black ground—the centre is composed of the four standard India colours, scarlet, black, orange, and green—the whole of which, including the fringe, is woven in one piece. The colours are so placed that the Shawl can be folded into twenty-four different effects, viz.: four square shawls showing one colour only; six showing two colours; two showing three colours; two showing all four colours; four long shawls showing two colours; two showing three colours; two showing all four colours; one scarf showing two colours; and one showing all four colours. Shawl, Silk Dress, Cloak, and Fur Warehouse, 32, Ludgate-hill; the late premises of Rundell and Bridges.

PATENT ELASTIC BANDS.—Warranted not to be affected by the cold or heat of any season or climate.—These Rings or Bands are used instead of tape or string, for holding papers and parcels of every description. One of these is enabled to instantly place round a packet of papers, a roll of maps, prints, music, &c., holding the same firmly and securely, saving the time and trouble of tying, yet allowing of very great addition or reduction, without any loss of compactness.

They are well adapted for Garters, also for the Waist and different parts of the body, Surgeon Bandages, and the inventory of Surgeons and Medical Practitioners. In addition to the above, there is a great variety of uses, too numerous to mention, for which these Bands may be applied. They may be had of two thicknesses, and are sold in Boxes of six dozen each, of assorted sizes, price 6d. per box and upwards.

* Bands may be had of order of various widths and thicknesses.

* Sold by all Stationers, &c. Wholesale by PERRY and Co., Red Lion-square, London; and also by CHARLES MACINTOSH and Co., Manufacturers, Manchester and Birmingham.

SELF MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches.
From Neck and not including Collar, to Hip Buttons ..	..	From top of Trousers to bottom ..	..
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt ..	..	From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers ..	..
From centre of Back to Elbow joint Continued to length of sleeve at Wrist ..	..	Size round top of Thigh (tight) ..	..
Size round top of Arm ..	..	Size round Calf ..	..
Size round Chest under the Coat ..	..	Best Quality Made ..	..
Size round Waist under the Coat ..	..	Ditto Hips ..	..
READY MADE.	£ s d	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s d
Beaver Taglioni, from ..	0 8 6	Winter Coats, "waterproof," made to any style, hand-somely trimmed ..	1 5 0
Beaver "do" and Codring ..	0 10 6	Milled Cloth Coats, trimmed, Velvet Collar and Cuffs lined ..	2 6 0
Pacha D'Orcay Chesterfields, Codringtons, Peltoes, &c., and every description of Winter Coats ..	1 5 0	Tweed Over Coats ..	18 0
Boys' Winter Coats in every style and make ..	0 8 6	Tweed Trousers ..	0 8 6
Tweed Trousers, lined ..	0 4 6	Winter Trousers in all the most approved French Patterns ..	1 2 6
Dresskin ..	0 10 6	Best of Dress Trousers ..	1 6 0
Dress Coats ..	1 0 0	Best of Dress Coats ..	1 12 0
Frock Coats ..	1 5 0	Best Quality Made ..	1 10 0
Double-Braided Waistcoat ..	0 2 6	Best of Frock Coats ..	1 15 0
Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits ..	0 18 6	Best Quality Made ..	3 3 6
Boys' Winter Trousers ..	0 3 0	Fancy Waistcoats ..	0 8 0
Boys' Winter Vests ..	0 1 6	Satin, Plain, or Fancy ..	0 12 0
		Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits ..	1 5 0

MOURNING by any extent at Five Minutes Notice.
CUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition, who have learned that the unscrupulous-like falsehood of "being connected with them," or "it's the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, they have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine and cheap clothing, &c., should call at, or send to, the Minorities, and Aldgate, City, London. Notice.—The Establishment from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed till Twelve o'clock.

* * * The Entrance to the Fur Department, at 83, Aldgate, corner of the Minorities and Aldgate, opposite the Church.
A New Book, entitled "Costume Castle," may be had on application, or forwarded "Post Free."

RICH SILK VELVET BONNETS, 21s., of Unequalled Quality.—The most Fashionable Styles, elegantly trimmed in Black and every colour. Show Rooms replete with Parisian Novelties.—BRIGHTS, 12, Ludgate-street, next Evering-ton's, towards St. Paul's.

PARIS STAYS, at LA REINE DES FLEURS, 27, Ludgate-street.—Messames M'RAE and EVANS invite the attention of Ladies to their extensive assortment of wove and stitched Paris Stays of the most elegant shape, and at very reduced prices. Also a large stock of the best description. Depot for the above, Mrs. FLAAGAN'S, 33, Bishop-street, Londonderry.

BLACK! BLACK!!! BLACK!!!—SAMUEL OSMOND and Co., Dyers, No. 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London, have made arrangements for Dyeing every article of Ladies' Dress Black, for Mourning, on Wednesday in each week, and finishing the same in a few days if required.—Established above a century.

DECEMBER COSTUME.—SEWELL and Co. have just received several new and elegant Cloaks, amongst which are the "Montpensier" and "Infanta," in cashmere, velvet, and satin. S. and Co. invite an inspection at their new Cloak and Robe Compton House, 44, 45, and 46, Old Compton-street, and 46 and 47, Firth-street, Soho-square.

FOREIGN SILKS and LACES.—Late TINKLER'S.—Messrs. RIGG, WAKEFIELD, and RIGG, having returned from Paris, beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to their recherche STOCK of NOVELTIES for the present season, comprising black and coloured Lyons Velvets, Velours Epingle, Glaces, Moires, Fancy Silks, &c. the most choice and elegant designs, Satins, Poplins, Cashmere Dresses, Shawls, &c. Also, Laces, French Embroideries, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Brussels Scarfs, Veils, Gloves, &c.—22, Old Bond-street.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family Linen Warehouse, 1, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage-paid.
John Capper and Son's General Linen-Draper Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING.—MRS. ROWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertaken to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.—Paper Models.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 333, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order payable to John Jones for £4 4s., one will be sent free.—Road Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

ALE—Best, Brightest, Purest. PORTER—Full, Rich, Clean Flavour. Brewed purposely for private families, after the farm-house manner; and cannot be excelled. Sold in casks of eighteen and nine gallons each, at 1s. per gallon. Drays delivered on Mondays, City, Mile-end, and Limehouse; Tuesdays, Islington, New-road, and Kenilworth; Wednesdays, Finsbury, Kingsland, and Kennington; Thursdays, Oxford-street, Edgware-road, and Paddington; Fridays, Borough, Peckham, Brixton, and Wandsworth-road; Saturdays, Stoke Newington, Dalston, and Hackney.—Address, "JOHN BULL BREWERY OFFICE," 20, Philpot-lane, City.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 5, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, LONDON.

TRUSTEES.
Sir A. Bridges Henniker, Bart. Henry Pownall, Esq.
B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P. Claude Edward Scott, Esq.
Assurances on Lives, and Annuities both immediate and deferred, granted on favourable terms.
A new plan of Accumulative Assurance, by depositing instead of paying Premiums.
H. D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

CAUTION! CAUTION! CAUTION!—To obtain the Keenest Edge to the Bluntest Razor, Penknife, or other Cutlery, you must purchase the Genuine DIAMOND DUST, at 1s. to 10s. 6d. per box; or a DIAMOND DUST STROP or TABLET, from 8s. to 10s., and for Carving-knives, 10s. each; noticing that the wrappers of the boxes have the address of JNO. BROTHERS and Co., 1, Angel-court, Strand, on the Coat of Arms, and the Strops, the fac-simile of their Signature; without which neither can be genuine! * * * Agents wanted in some localities.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERNT TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used Metcalfe's Brushes. The Tooth-brush performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose, &c. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair, improved Cloth-brush, that cleans harmoniously, in one-third the time. The new Velvet Brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE and CO.'s only Establishment, 130s, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

THE BALL-ROOM, THE RIDE, or THE PROMENADE.—The peculiar virtues of C. and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA completely removes the difficulty experienced by ladies in preserving their ringlets after exercise. Its use so invigorates the hair, that tresses, previously the straightest and most of doubtful curl, rapidly acquire a vigour which maintains in permanent ringlets the head-dress of the most persevering votary of the ball-room, the ride, or the promenade. Its efficacy in preserving, strengthening, and renewing the hair has become a matter of notoriety among all civilised nations.—2s. 6d., 6s., and 1s. per bottle. No other price is genuine. Oldridge's Balm, 1, Wellington-street, the second house from the Strand.

SPLENDID BALL AND EVENING DRESSES, AT HALF PRICE.

Rich Blue French Satins, at 2s. 6d.

The Richest Quality manufactured in Pink, Blue, and White, French Satins, at 3s. 6d. per yard.

Very Rich White and Pink Watered Silks, at 3s. 6d.
Those ladies who were disappointed at not receiving the pink satin dresses they kindly ordered are respectfully informed that KING and SHEATH have been fortunate enough to meet with another lot equally desirable, from which their numerous country friends (if they write immediately, as K. and S. anticipate quite as quick a sale for this lot as the last), can now be supplied. For Patterns, address KING and SHEATH, 254, Regent-street.

ALBANY LAMP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

PALMER and Co.'



OPENING OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY TO MARGATE.—THE DIRECTORS PASSING THE MARINE PARADE.

OPENING OF THE MARGATE AND RAMSGATE RAILWAY.

This line, a branch of the South Eastern Railway, was opened on Tuesday, when Mr. Macgregor (Chairman), Lord Torrington (Deputy-Chairman), and several of the Directors of the South Eastern Line, with their friends, proceeded from the Bricklayers' Arms Station in a special train to attend at the celebration of the event. The train stopped some time at Ashford, to afford the passengers an opportunity of examining the extensive works which the Company have commenced at that place, comprising depôts for their engines and carriages, with about five hundred cottages for their servants, which are to be fitted up with every modern convenience. The train then proceeded through Canterbury and Ramsgate to Margate by the new line, which is only about four miles long, and involving few engineering difficulties.

At Margate, the event was celebrated as a general holiday, almost every shop in the town being closed. The Directors, on their arrival, were received by Mr. Deputy Cobb and some of the principal inhabitants, who acted as stewards of the day. A procession of carriages, containing the Directors, &c., was formed at the railway station, which, headed by a band of music and flags, moved on to the York Hotel. The streets and windows and balconies of the houses on the line of route were filled with ladies, who welcomed the procession by waving their handkerchiefs, and other tokens of satisfaction. A triumphal arch, formed of evergreens, was also erected, and this at night was tastefully illuminated.

At five o'clock, the Directors and their friends were entertained by the inhabitants at the Assembly Rooms, where about two hundred persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner. Mr. Deputy Cobb filled the chair, and was supported by Mr. Macgregor, Lord Torrington, Mr. Bodkin, M.P., the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, Rev. W. E. Hoskins, &c.

Mr. Macgregor, in returning thanks for the toast of the "South-Eastern Direction," said the Company had spent a quarter of a million of money in Parliamentary contests, in which they were endeavouring to obtain direct lines for Margate and other places. Parliament had already intrusted them with the construction of a line from London to Rochester—a portion of which would be in the contractor's hands on the 12th instant. The Directors were now seeking for powers to continue the line from Rochester to Chatham, which would not only shorten the distance between London and Margate by 20 miles, but would also bring the inhabitants of the latter town in communication with a population of 200,000 souls at the other end of the county. The company's branch line from Minster to Deal would be opened in February next; in about twelve months they would have a line to Rye; and in about eighteen months a continuous communication from Margate to Hastings. After the proceedings of the dinner were concluded, a special train left Margate at a quarter to ten o'clock, which arrived in London at ten minutes past one o'clock this morning. The day was exceedingly favourable, and the arrangements made by the stewards at Margate for the reception of their guests, both in the procession and at the dinner, were of the most complete and spirited character.

EXPEDITION OF GENERAL FLORES. "THE GLENELG."

The *Glenelg*, Indianman, and the *Monarch* and *Neptune* steamers, have, as our readers are already aware, been condemned by the Lords of the Treasury, in consequence of their being intended to take part in the proposed expedition of General Flores to the Ecuador.

The *Glenelg* appears to have been purchased of Mr. Green, in the early part of

June. The vessel was then lying-up in the East India Docks. The purchase-money was promptly paid; and this vessel and the two steamers above-named purchased of the General Steam Navigation Company, were consigned to a Captain Charrette, who formerly was a Marine Captain in the East India Company's service. Their complete repair was immediately proceeded with, the utmost expedition being observed in getting them ready for sea. They were represented to be for foreign service, and it was stated that the *Glenelg* would be employed as an emigrant ship. The unusual description of work for the merchant's service mentioned in the shipwrights' contracts excited for some time much attention, but similar work having been done to other vessels in the dock, which were really for foreign Powers, and sanctioned by the English Government, the suspicions created by the fittings of the *Glenelg* and the steamers passed away. In September last, however, suspicions arose as to the legality of their destination, which warranted the interference of Government.

The fitting out of the vessels in the East India Docks proceeded with much activity, and they were appointed to leave last Thursday week. From some unexplained circumstance the steamer did not leave on that day; the *Glenelg*, however, did, and, after proceeding down the river, took up the usual moorings off Gravesend. At this juncture, it appears, the Government had directed the detention of the vessel, and in the course of the evening Mr. Forsyth, the principal officer of the Customs, accompanied by a staff of officers, boarded her and seized her under the Equipment and Enlistment Act, the 59th George III., c. 69, for being unlawfully equipped, without the sanction of her Majesty, for the purpose of commencing hostilities against a foreign power. There were on board, besides the ship's company, 250 young men who seemed to have been recently in the most destitute condition. The officers who had charge of the vessel frankly admitted that those on board had enlisted to become either soldiers or marines, and that she was to touch at Corunna. To a casual observer the vessel appeared

to have been fitted out as an ordinary emigrant ship, but closer inspection showed that the arrangements were very rudely put together. She is a very large vessel, being 1,200 tons burden. She has three decks, and certainly in her present state may be more properly termed a transport ship than one in the emigrant trade. She is said to contain a cargo of 700 tons of coals, and consequently draws considerable water. No ammunition was found by the Government officers, but of course it is difficult to state what she may really hold until her large cargo is cleared out.

The Lords of the Treasury have received a petition from Captain Charrette (who was eventually to be appointed as the Admiral of the Fleet), soliciting their restitution, asserting that they were his own property, that he had fitted them out as a matter of speculation, that he intended to take them to the coast of Spain and there to dispose of them to the best advantage to himself. The result of the application has not transpired.

On Saturday morning, the *Glenelg* arrived at Blackwall, in tow of three steamers, having been brought from Gravesend for greater security, by order of the Board of Customs. Mr. Ferguson, the well-known river-pilot, was intrusted with the management of the ship in her passage up the river; and Mr. Forsyth and other officers of the Customs, as well as Inspector Evans, and another officer of the Thames Police, were, we understand, on board.

CONSECRATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SOUTH MILFORD.

On Wednesday week, the beautiful new Church erected at South Milford, near Ferrybridge, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, as the representative of his Grace the Archbishop of York. South Milford is in the parish of Sherburn, but being a distance of a mile and a half from the parish church, its inhabitants have long been greatly inconvenienced. It was in consequence determined to found a new district; and the Misses Gascoigne undertook the erection of a Church, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society. The site is eligibly selected; a large portion of the land was given by the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford, and the residue by B. Crossland, Esq., of Milford.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon upon arriving was received by the clergy, when the service of consecration was proceeded in. The usual petition for the consecration was read, in answer to which the Bishop declared his readiness to consecrate the Church. His Lordship then commenced at the west door reading the 24th Psalm, "The earth is the Lord's," &c., the attending clergy pronouncing the responses, as the procession moved up to the centre of the Church, to the altar rails, within which the Bishop and the Ven. Stephen Creyke, Archdeacon, took their seats, the Bishop on the north side of the table, and the Archdeacon on the south. The Bishop then proceeded with the consecration service, in the form used in the diocese of Ripon. After this, the Rev. James Matthews, vicar of Sherburn, commenced the usual morning service; the Rev. Mr. Gainsford, the future incumbent, read the lessons; and the Ven. the Archdeacon assisted the Lord Bishop in the communion service. The sermon was preached by the vicar of Sherburn, and was an able and eloquent discourse. Afterwards a collection was made in aid of the projected new school building in connection with the Church, and a sum of £32 was thus realised. The clergy and many of the laity afterwards received the Holy Sacrament.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, SOUTH MILFORD, YORKSHIRE.

Among the clergy present were the Rev. Dr. Carter, vicar of Saxton, the Rev. C. Wheeler, vicar of Ledsham, Rev. R. W. Kemplay, of Fairburn; the Rev. T. S. Hewitt, curate of Ledsham; the Rev. W. Hewson, of York, &c. The choir from Garforth Church were in attendance. The services were conducted with the greatest decorum, and afterwards the burial ground adjoining the Church was also consecrated.

The attendance was very numerous, considering the very untoward state of the weather. After the services, several of the clergy and gentry attending the ceremony retired to the residence of B. Crossland, Esq., where they partook of a very sumptuous luncheon, provided by that gentleman, whose former liberality in this respect, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of this Church, is not forgotten. At the Vicarage, at Sherburn, a very excellent repast was also provided.

This new Church, of which we annex an Engraving, is built in the early English style of the thirteenth century—at which period ecclesiastical architecture was distinguished for its simplicity and purity.

The entire length of the Church is ninety feet. It comprises a nave and chancel, with a north porch, and an octagonal vestry on the north side of the chancel. At the west end of the nave is a gable turret. The building is of ashlar dressed Huddleston-stone, the roofs being covered with Westmoreland slate and an ornamental ridge tile. The edifice, both in its exterior and interior, presents a very beautiful effect.

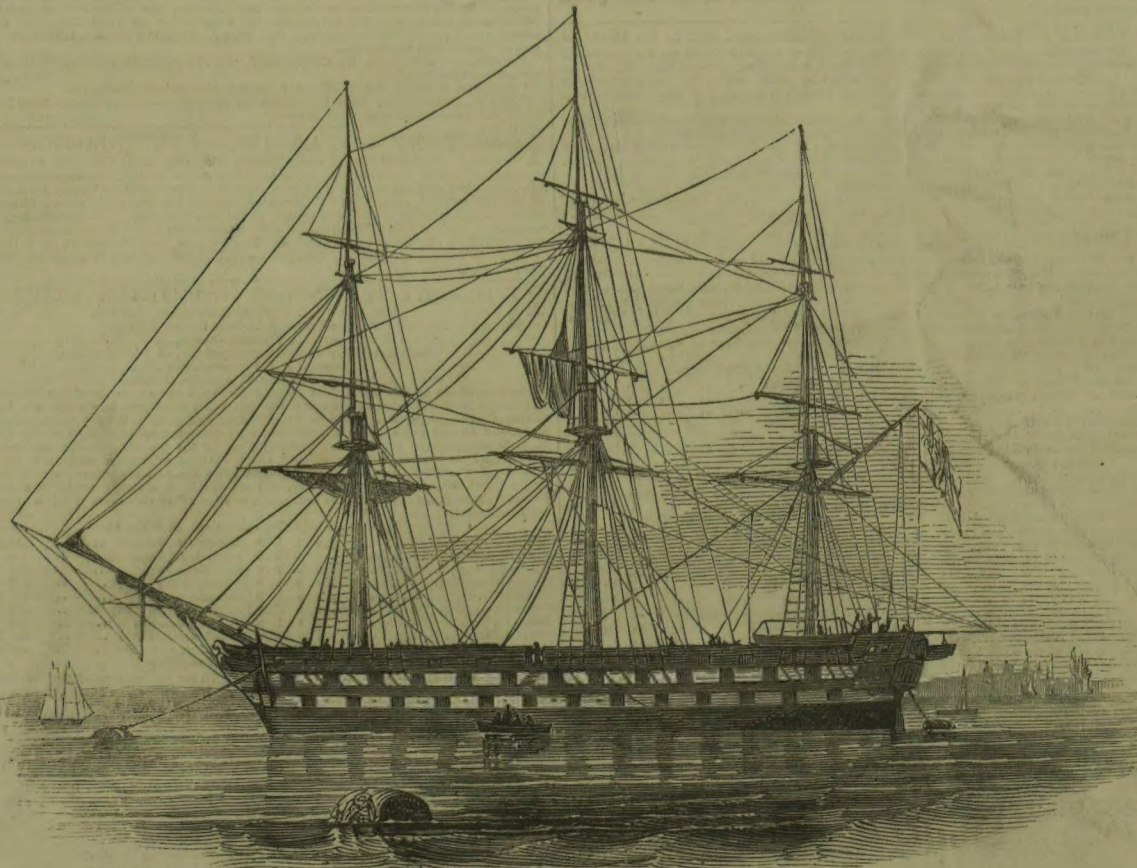
The nave is 52 feet long by 27 feet wide, and the interior height is 37 feet. The roof is high-pitched, and shows the ribs and framing, which are stained. The floor is paved with flags, and the seats, which afford accommodation for about three hundred persons, are open. The pulpit is of carved oak, erected on the north side of the chancel-arch, the communication with it being direct from the vestry, without showing any staircase in the Church. The reading-desk is on the south side. The font is of Huddleston stone, of a circular form, with a carved trefoil ornament. It stands at the west end of the Church, near to the north porch. The nave is lighted by seven lancet windows in the side walls, and two at the west end, surmounted by a rose window, also a vesica window over the chancel arch. These, as also the windows of the sacred edifice has that chastened and solemn aspect which it is always so important to preserve. The doors are of oak, with iron work wrought in correct style.

The chancel is in length about 23 feet, in width 18 feet, and in height 27 feet. The roof is high-pitched, and open, the timbers being all shown. The floor is paved with encaustic tiles, and on either side is a pew—that on the south being for the use of the Misses Gascoigne, and the one on the north for the family of the Incumbent. Within the altar-rails are two massive carved oak-chairs. In the east-wall, is an arcade worked in stone, and surmounted by three lancet-windows, and a Trinity window at the extreme point of the gable. There are also three windows in the side-walls of the chancel.

Under the vestry is a chamber, in which hot-water apparatus has been fixed, for warming the Church.

The Church has been built from designs by Mr. Fowler Jones, of York, architect. The builder was Mr. Benjamin Bulmer, of Thorparch. The edifice has been greatly admired, and we hear that the cost will not exceed £1500.

We perceive that it is proposed to restore the Mother-church of Sherburn, by subscription; and we shall be glad if announcement have the effect of aiding the good work.



THE CONDEMNED "GLENELG" INDIAMAN.